NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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U.S. PRICE FIXING SKIPS FARMER, CITY WORKER

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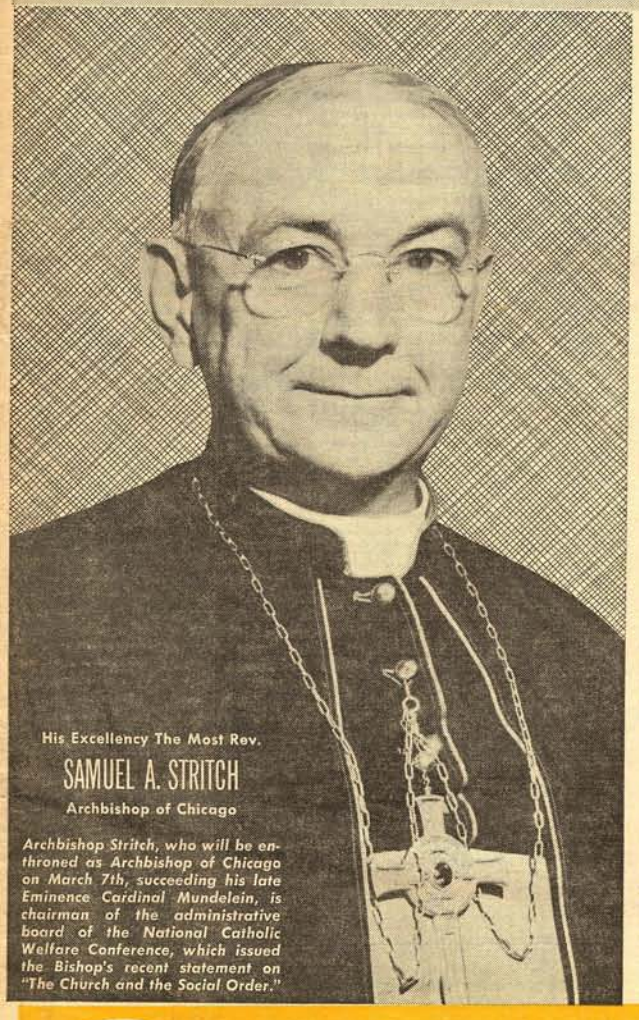

His Excellency The Most Rev.
SAMUEL A. STRITCH
Archbishop of Chicago

Archbishop Stritch, who will be enthroned as Archbishop of Chicago on March 7th, succeeding his late Eminence Cardinal Mundelein, is chairman of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, which issued the Bishop's recent statement on "The Church and the Social Order."

YOUTH CONGRESS REDS, WHITE HOUSE GUESTS, 'BOO' THE PRESIDENT

THE AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS wound up its mob-scene assembly in the National Capital after embarrassing the President, insulting Members of Congress, disgracing the White House, and throttling all attempted criticism of Communist Russia.

The Youth Congress assembled in the name of democracy, but not since the delegates to the Second Constitutional Convention were hooted out of Philadelphia, has the *practice of democracy* taken such a beating.

From the outset, the assembly began under strained circumstances. The Dies Committee had pronounced the Youth Congress "Communistic," in the sense that its Communist affiliates dominated the thinking (such as there is) of the membership.

Mr. John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, declined an invitation to address the assembly because it had "failed to purge itself" of the Communist taint.

Gene Tunney, popular former heavyweight boxing champion, a devout Catholic and a director of numerous youth activities, had joined other youth directors in branding the Youth Congress as a Communist "Trojan horse" movement.

But Mrs. Roosevelt came to the youths' defense. She invited leading delegates to eat and sleep at the White House, and arranged for them and their associates a reception to which noted Congressmen were invited. The First Lady also prevailed upon Washington hotel proprietors to accept the young "students of democracy" at special rates of $1 a day.

At the opening session of their assembly, two delegates who sought to introduce a resolution condemning Soviet Russia's aggression in Finland were tossed bodily from the hall—a Government building loaned to the Youth Congress rent free. Delegate Archibald Roosevelt, a grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt and kinsman of the Presidential family, walked out of the Youth Congress in protest at this action. Thus did the "students of democracy" demonstrate their stand on the right of free speech.

The next day, President Roosevelt addressed the assembled delegates—fitting enough—from the "left wing of the White House," the South portico. He began by telling the young people: "You who are attending this institute, *whose primary aim is to obtain further knowledge of the democratic processes of American Government*, are very welcome at the White House today."

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Acme

HOW NEW DEAL SHIFTS TAX FROM RICH TO POOR

★

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WEALTH
By Louis B. Ward

★

SOME POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WAR
By Dr. J. S. Barnes

DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Workers Always Pay for Wars

THERE HAS always been a definite determination by the international financialists that the workers of the world must pay for war. In the World War they did it by debt and inflation. If you can remember, the purchasing power of those delusively high war wages never quite caught up with the rising costs of everything necessary for living. So, whether he bought Liberty Bonds or not, the American worker, along with the workers of other lands, paid for his country's war.

This time, however, the financialists are hoarding their paper profits, and another war inflation so soon after the World War would be fatal to values. So, under the guise of a patriotic appeal, the money barons and their servant press are urging the British working man, for "God and England," to take wage cuts, pay heavier taxes and otherwise to carry on for the empire and imperial victory.

And the plight of the British worker is only by degree removed from the fate that awaits his country cousin, the great American "sap."

Under an article headed, *"Wages and the War Effort,"* a recent edition of the London *Economist* says baldly: ***"We must levy on working-class incomes or lose the war."*** Pointing out that 5-million Frenchmen are mobilized and working in essential industries at military pay only; while women, older men and boys carry on a large part of the additional production, the *Economist* adds: "The French working class is making greater sacrifices than the British . . . sacrifices will have to be made by the British working class before equality of effort with France is reached."

What about the patriotic sacrifices of British munitions millionaires and her debt-bond profiteers? The British papers do not mention them.

Mothers of U.S.A. Working for Peace

THE "Mothers of the United States of America," of which Mrs. Mary Decker of Detroit is president, and of whom we have spoken previously in these columns, is extending its organization throughout Michigan and other states. Flint and Milwaukee units are reported recently to have joined in the crusade for practical peace.

The organization's appeal, it seems to us, should be strikingly effective. It is headed:

"CONGRESS CALLS FIRST DRAFT. Men 21 to 30 Years Called for Overseas Duty"

The letter continues:

"You, as a woman, know well the tightening of the heartstrings that accompanies the reading of such a news item. But do you have any appreciation just how close you are this very day to the actual reading in your daily paper of such a notice? Do you know of the back-stage, un-American maneuvers going on behind the scenes to make this an actuality? Are you doing your part on behalf of your son? Will you be able to look at him on his hospital cot of agony and answer his pain-dimmed eyes with the knowledge that you have tried to help him before it was too late?

"We are doing something about it now. We cannot, though, do it alone. We need the combined support of mothers everywhere. We must win this fight!"

The **Mothers of the United States of America (Michigan Division) is at 16531 Princeton Ave., Detroit.** Inquiry at that address will put you in touch with the organization in your state.

Just Price, Living Wage Part of True Peace

"THOUGH we may be confident of ultimate victory, it is quite uncertain when the war is likely to end, and under what circumstances," observes the Rt. Rev. Msgr. McNulty, Bishop of Nottingham, England, in his New Year's message.

"Of one thing we can be quite certain," the Bishop says, "there will be peace and justice between the nations when men come to realize that they cannot lead happy and tranquil lives if they are estranged from God.

"A radical readjustment of world finance is essential if there is to be a more equitable distribution of the world's goods," the Bishop boldly insists. "If, in the economic world, the old Christian principles of the 'just price' and a 'living wage for all' were restored, a great step forward would be taken toward true social justice with a better understanding between the nations of the world, and between the various classes which necessarily form the population of every country."

American Bishops on Social Justice

ON AT LEAST twenty-two points, the recent statement of the Catholic Bishops on *"The Church and the Social Order"* clarifies and gives official sanction to principles of social justice which Father Coughlin has been preaching over the radio for more than 12 years, as well as in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine since its foundation four years ago next month.

These principles of social justice are contained in two great papal encyclicals little known to the public until their message was heard from the radio at Royal Oak. Some of these interpretations now given the official support of the Bishops, have been challenged from time to time even by Catholic authorities.

Father Coughlin's discussion of this great pronouncement of the American hierarchy in his broadcast of February 11 brought the contents of the Bishops' statements to many thousands. Newspaper condensations of the statement were wholly inadequate, and outside the diocesan papers, the complete text of the important social mesage was not widely known. Many hundreds of requests have been received for the text of Father Coughlin's broadcast; and the N.C.W.C. service has published a pamphlet which gives the statement in full.

Declared to be the most important pronouncement on social questions by the American hierarchy since the Bishop's *"Program of Social Recovery"* in 1919, the latest statement is signed by the following Archbishops and Bishops of the Church:

The Administrative Board and Assistant Bishops of the National Catholic Welfare Conference: Samuel A. Strich, Archbishop of Chicago, Chairman; John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul; Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans; John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie; Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh; Francis C. Kelley, Bishop of Oklahoma City-Tulsa; John B. Peterson, Bishop of Manchester; Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of Kansas City; John A. Duffy, Bishop of Buffalo; Edward F. Hoban, Bishop of Rockford; Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Charleston; Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo; Charles Hubert LeBlond, Bishop of St. Joseph; Francis P. Keough, Bishop of Providence; Walter A. Foery, Bishop of Syracuse; Bartholomew J. Eustace, Bishop of Camden.

Pal Relaxes a Bit

HELLO FOLKS:

Well, I guess I'll take time off from my inspekshun uv th' girls 'n their work long enuf t' bid my ol' friends th' time uv day 'n have a littul rest f'r myself. It does a body good t' relax now 'n then, they say—'n I'm all f'r it, b'lieve you me. Relaxin' is jus' one uv th' things I do very, very well, if I do say so myself, as shouldn't. 'Course, while I'm relaxin' my seckretary hasta work typin' my ramblin' so Mr. Schwartz 'n th' printer can read it. It would be too bad if she took a noshun t' relax jus' when I did, wouldn't it?

I don't know what started me off on this relaxin' business, 'cept that I've been hearin' so much 'bout it over at the rektry. Y'know, they say that peepul don't do it enuf 'n that's what makes nervus recks out uv 'em. 'Smatter uv fakt, I've heard 'em say that lotsa peepul don't know how it's done. Boy, those that don't should watch me—I've got my master's degree on *that* point. Well, t' get back t' th' subjekt (maybe I'm tellin' sekrets outta school, but ennyway) —Mr. Coughlin 'n Father Urban've been goin' down town every week where they go through a lotta exersizes 'n sit in a hot box 'n then 're spanked within an inch uv their lives jus' so's they can relax 'n incidentally lose a wee bit uv th' extry poundage that's sneaked up on 'em. They even get on some sort uv a kontrapshun that is neither man nor beast but it's almost human—y'can go horseback ridin' on it 'n row a boat 'n swim 'n I don't know what all. M'gosh—emagine goin' through all that—havin' y'r leg pulled 'n havin' someone turn th' heat on ya, beatin' y'up 'n then takin' y' f'r a ride! Sounds somethin' like what th' Purple Gang 'r some such outfit'd do to y'—'n free uv charge, too. But they like it—'n it seems t'be doin' 'em a lot uv good. Don't ask me t' 'splain it—it's too much f'r me. They say they c'n sleep better now than they have in months, 'n between you 'n me 'n the gatepost, Mr. Coughlin is certunly a good ad f'r th' place—he's lost th' worried look 'n aks 'bout ten years younger.

By th' way, Mrs. Coughlin didn't stay in Feenix very long—she got worried 'bout her fam'ly 'n hurried home. I guess the newspapers reported all sorts uv things 'bout th' Boss—you know how some papers are—'n got her all worked up. When she phoned t' find out f'r herself how things were here, she wouldn't b'lieve that ev'rything was O.K. She thought she was bein' stalled, 'r somethin' so she packed up 'n came home, cold weather 'r no. It's too bad, 'cause her arthrytus was feelin' swell down there, 'n now it's kickin' up again. Bein' th' mother uv a publik figger isn't all a bed uv roses, I guess.

* * *

Speakin' uv roses—I don't know whether it's my emaginashun 'r not, but there's a hint uv spring in th' air. Now I know roses don't bloom in th' spring—dear me, y' can't live f'r four years 'n not learn somethin' 'bout flowers 'n trees 'n such things—but jus' speakin' uv roses 'n smellin' th' springlike air that we in Michigan have ev'ry once in a while makes me feel all anxious-like. I c'n hardly wait 'til I see those old tulips push their way up through the earth 'n the grass start t' wake up 'n grow nice 'n green 'n th' trees start t' bud 'n all those funny little brown things that look like worms fall on th' ground. 'Cause when all that happens, spring is here —I know th' signs. Y' can't judge by th' girls' hats enny more—I know *that*, too. Why, if we had a blizzerd they'd strut around with straw hats on with all sorts uv flowers to boot, jus' because it's th' style. It's a topsy-turvy world we're livin' in in more ways than one, I guess—'r maybe it's me.

Well, 'fore I start turnin' too filasoficul I guess I'd better start unlaxin', as Andy would say, 'n get back t' work.

Ahem—I don't like t' menshun it, but before I leave—how're y' comin' with th' new subskripshuns? I'll be watchin' f'r one from each uv y' this week.

Goodbye f'r now—see y' later.

—PAL

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Behind the News

N. Y. Police Quiz

NEWS DEVELOPMENTS of the week disclose that Mayor LaGuardia's inquisition of the New York Police Department, as to the religious affiliations of policemen, was conducted at the instigation of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham.

According to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the inquiry grew out of complaints made to the mayor and police commissioner last September that several metropolitan police precincts were "controlled by Christians."

An unnamed police official was quoted as saying that they were "getting rid of all Jews" in those precincts. The B'rith Abraham, and other organizations interested in combatting anti-Semitism and race prejudice, protested to the mayor and demanded an investigation. The recent questionnaire, it was explained, was the result.

* * *

On the mayor's orders Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine was forced to send out 20,000 questionnaires to his subordinates asking them to write down whether or not they were members of the Christian Front. A second question as to whether the signer had ever been affiliated with a subversive or Fascist group, such as the Communist Party or the German-American Bund, was admittedly a "gesture."

Tempers ran high among the 17,000 patrolmen and 2,000 civilian employes when the questionnaires were handed out. On Tuesday, February 13th, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, representing some 15,500 members of the force, voted to defend and "take any honorable action" in behalf of policemen who got into trouble as a result of the inquisition into their religious and political affiliation.

Last Wednesday, the mayor made public a preliminary report of the findings. Twenty-seven policemen were found to be members of the Christian Front and 380 others, he said, had previously belonged to the organization. The sterling character of the police department was further attested by the mayor's assurance that not one member of the New York Police Department "belonged to the Bund or to the Communist Party."

A high ranking police officer had previously indicated that 1,000 men had been members at one time or another of the Christian Front. "The Police Department," said the mayor, *"must be kept free of any entangling alliance with any kind of organization that might at any time create a disturbance."* He did not explain what brought the Christian Front into that classification.

* * *

The mayor added that 94 city firemen were enrolled in the Christian Front, and said he **got his information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation,** Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's "Scotland Yard." Fire Commissioner John J. McElligott said he knew nothing about the reports.

"I hold no brief for anti-Semitism or anti-religious groups, but a fireman's first job is to be a good fireman, and his second is to be a good citizen. If he is both, and violates no laws, I am not inquiring into anything else."

QUESTIONS

How closely do you read SOCIAL JUSTICE?

How well informed are you on vital topics of the day relating to your Government, finance and the score of other subjects that affect your every-day life?

The following questions are answered in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. (This is no contest; no prizes are offered. The answers are their own reward.)

1. Is America a Christian nation? What did the United States Supreme Court say about the matter?

2. What did the late President Wilson tell a Senate Committee about our determination to enter the World War?

3. Why are not the American farmer and working man protected by law regarding their income in the same manner as the public utilities and our systems of communication?

4. What does the magazine *America* say is the real question involved in the so-called "Christian Front" case in New York?

5. Are Federal Reserve Notes a form of honest money? Where do the American people get Federal Reserve Notes? Where do the bankers get them?

6. What does St. Thomas Aquinas teach regarding the fundamental distinction between ownership of property and its use? What did St. Ambrose and St. Basil say about the distribution of superfluous wealth?

7. What did President Roosevelt say to the members of the American Youth Congress as to the right of Communists to advocate ideals of theoretical Communism?

8. If Soviet Russia invades Persia, on a military drive toward India, what will Great Britain and France do to check such a move? What would Germany do as a counter-action?

On the Red Front

U. S. Calls Off Case On Red Recruiters

Dismissal of Detroiters Takes 'Heat' off Hollywood's Communists

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Halting proceedings initiated by his predecessor (Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy), Attorney General Robert H. Jackson ordered the dismissal of indictments against 16 persons charged with recruiting soldiers in Detroit for the Red Loyalist army in Spain's civil war.

Because the allegedly criminal activities had been committed so long ago and were so openly known to the Government, and because so many other Communists in all parts of the country were guilty of the same violations of United States law, it seems that the Department of Justice has decided not to prosecute "a few persons in Detroit."

Attorney General Makes a Statement

The attorney general's statement to the press said:

"Similar activities were alleged to have taken place in various parts of the country in 1936, 1937 and 1938, with respect to the Spanish war, the Italian-Ethiopian, and the Japanese-Chinese conflicts—and no indictments have been brought.

"Unless we are to proceed with all the cases arising during that period, it would be manifestly unjust to single out these Detroit indictments."

As Mr. Jackson so plainly intimates, if the Detroit defendants were to have been prosecuted, the Government would have no reason in logic to spare some of the best known motion picture actors in Hollywood.

SOCIAL JUSTICE gave adequate publicity to this left-handed activity and named names; and, strangely enough, was once more accused of being "anti-Semitic" for its disclosures.

Pictures Taken on a Chain Gang

Dismissal of these defendants makes even more conspicuous the tactics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the time of the arrests. An editorial in *The Milwaukee Journal* condemns as "wartime hysteria" the tactics which caused the suspects, now dismissed without trial, to be photographed in what it called "a chain gang."

Says *The Journal*:

"A picture which *The Journal* published Thursday showed a group of Federal prisoners at Detroit bound together with a chain. The chain ran from the handcuff that was around one man's left wrist to the handcuff of the next and the next, ***so that the effect, as the large group passed before the camera, was that of a chain gang being led away.***

"Dangerous men, likely to become violent any moment, surely — Dillingers and Baby-Face Nelsons and all the ilk that J. Edgar Hoover's G-men vigorously tracked down and did so much to destroy. They could be no less when such precautions were taken, either for safety or to produce an effective warning to all bandits, by the Federal men.

"But that was not the case. These were the men arrested on the ground that they violated a Federal law by recruiting American citizens, on American soil, for service in Spain's civil war. Some of their records show political activity that most Americans do not like, but none of them, so far as we know, shows any dangerous criminality or association with dangerous criminals.

"The tactics of the Hoover men in this instance are to be outright condemned."

"A Milwaukee doctor, arrested for an alleged offense in Detroit in con-

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Monster Rally

A Rally will be held at Prospect Hall on March 1, 1940, sponsored by the Parents Defense Fund Committee. The speakers will be The Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, President of the International Catholic Truth Society, and Judge Leo Healy, Counsel for the Defense. The proceeds derived from this meeting will be used to defray the expense of counsel and trial of the Boys of Brooklyn accused.

Tickets price 25c obtainable at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M.

Headquarters of the Parents Defense Fund Committee, c/o Judge Leo Healy, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Week's True Life Story

'Nobody Is Interested'

There Won't Be Any United States in 10 Years If Something Isn't Done, Youth Warns

Letter from an American Boy Received by Father Coughlin

I WAS BORN and raised in McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania. My Mother and Father were very nice to me and I think everything would be all right now but for their separation. They got a divorce, which left my sister and me helpless and alone. Right away my father put me in a Catholic Institute where I stayed for eight years. That is perhaps the best place for anyone in my situation, to an extent. What I mean is the fact that everything is done for you, but you never see the outside world.

When I was 16 my Uncle came and took me to my Aunt's. But during all of this time my sister had been staying with her, which left me a total stranger you might say to everyone, even my own sister which was no fault of hers. So I lived with my Aunt for awhile till one day my Mother came to stay with us. Then she acquired work through a friend and was away for a time. She lost out though because she couldn't get along with the man.

So with nothing left to do she came and got me and both of us went on the welfare. In a short time I received a card to the C.C.C. I was there for five months when I fell out of a tree and hurt my arm. The doctor said that it had to be taken care of, so I went to the General Reed hospital in Washington, D. C. When I was well again they took me back to camp.

I right away went to my captain for my belongings but I had very little left. While I was in the hospital somebody broke open my trunk and stole all my clothing. My mother couldn't stand to have it taken out of the check which she received because it wasn't enough as it was. She only received $25 which did not go very far. What I mean is that the *clothes which were stolen had to be made up by me!*

So I asked for a discharge, instead. Just about that time we had the big flood. After it had gone down work picked up a little and I took a job on the railroad making dope for boxcars. But my arm was weak and I was laid off. Then I went on the W.P.A. and worked for awhile and got private employment again. That is up to the present but not what I was trying to say.

You may have read in the papers of that fellow who was going to commit suicide on Christmas. He wrote it in to the *Sun Telegraph* and got a job. Well that is only one fellow compared to the thousands of today. ***I would just love to get up on some heavy traveled street and talk to the people, but I suppose I would be there till I died with no result.***

There should be somebody on this earth who can help us younger fellows. If something isn't done there won't be any United States on the globe in another ten years! Because we will all go mad or be criminals from lack of honest and sincere living conditions.

I am a very regular listener to your broadcast and thought I would write and see what you could do, or if you think I am just plain crazy. All the young fellows that are out of work that I talk to say it's no use to try to be upright or decent. ***Because there isn't anybody interested.*** Well, if there isn't, God bless this country in a couple of years more.

Finland is more in need of money than our own people over here, it seems. Well, it seems to me I once heard that charity begins at home. It certainly doesn't look that way. . . .

Highlights of the Broadcast

Will Politicians Be Courageous?

Excerpts of Father Coughlin's radio broadcast of Sunday, February 18th. Copies of the complete text of this broadcast may be obtained by writing directly to Father Chas. E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.

A FEW YEARS AGO, the intelligent taxpaying citizens were alarmed at the mere mention of an unbalanced budget.

A few years ago, the citizenry of America was shocked at the slightest suggestion of any attempt to modify the Constitution or to disparage the traditions established by the founding fathers.

A few years ago, pulpit and press and radio scoffed at the likelihood of our accepting strange forms of radicalism. Foreign governments and foreign populations might succumb to these things, but they couldn't happen here, so we were told.

Today, prelates, priests, philosophers, pedagogues, parents and politicians, all are alarmed as they view the sudden change which has transpired; as they witness a wasting world melting into new forms with its teeming hosts of humanity marching down the highway of time to ruin.

* * *

Best Builder Chooses Sound Principles

Granted that all politicians equally share the same laudable objectives and the same determination to achieve them, be it remembered that the aborigine who built his mud hut, and the architect who constructed his palace, equally shared the determination to erect a shelter against the inclement weather. The former built his make-shift hut in the sands; and the latter, on the solid rock. Then came the winds, the lightning flashes, the thunders, the rains in torrential flood; and the poor aborigine was left naked before the whipping storm.

And so for politicians and their policies: It all depends upon what solid foundation one builds. It matters not whether one's structure be styled according to the pattern of Gothic Imperialism, of Romanesque Fascism, of Grecian Republicanism, of Munich Naziism, of Moscowite Communism, or of Colonial Democracy. Styles are of relative unimportance; durability depends upon the foundation of their fundamental principles.

Moreover, men do not build their abodes to prevent storms from arising, to cancel the floods and the frosts! Men build to defy both floods and frosts, so that in the evil day of their coming, there will be a sure shelter where they can take refuge, safe and unharmed.

* * *

Ancient Leaders Sought the Same Objectives

Balance the budget! Re-employ 9-million idle men! Establish a living family wage for the worker, together with production at a profit for the farmer! Keep America out of war and war out of America! National defense! Preserve private initiative! Lower taxation! States' rights! Collective bargaining! Multiply private ownership! Cease buying foreign gold! Abandon bureaucracy! Outlaw Communism! Penalize Naziism! Regulate prices! Save the Constitution!—These are the themes which our candidates will develop; these are the political loaves which shall be cast upon the waters during the coming days.

And who shall eat of these loaves? A people hungry for the food unnecessarily denied them—; a people, however, many of whom have forgotten that *"man doth not live by bread alone."*

If one fact of history is more certain than another it is this: No nation, no civilization resting its security upon bread alone has survived. Every theme presented by the politicians of today was on the lips of those whose corpses and flags long since have been buried in the tombs of the past. It was so for the Pharaohs of Egypt. It was so for the rulers of the City-States of Greece. It was so for the proud line of Caesars. Yes, it was so for the high priests of Jerusalem.

More concerned with the loaves of worldly liberty, of material prosperity, than with the spiritual bread which proceedeth from the mouth of God, these nations paid the penalty for their materialism.

* * *

Religious Politician Too Much to Expect

Could you imagine a modern candidate for office, surrounded with a modern, health-mad, wealth-mad audience, trespassing beyond the thorny boundaries of materialism as he addresses his listeners? He were not a politician were he to do so. He were unconsciously becoming a voice in the wilderness; becoming a new John the Baptist the moment he advocated making straight the way of the Lord; the moment he besought his following to seek first the kingdom of God and His justice—not man's justice—so that all things else would be added unto them.

* * *

Wherever a balanced budget is retained by a government, there is responsibility on the part of the government to render an account to those governed. It was so in the days of Pericles in Greece. It was so in the days of the Senate at Rome before it succumbed to the tyranny of a Caesar.

Whensoever a Pericles is vanquished; whensoever a Senate relinquishes its constitutional power, budgets remain unbalanced and tyrants deny responsibility to those over whom they wield the sceptre of dictatorship.

Peter and Paul preached in Rome under such circumstances. But they preached not of budgets, not of Senates, not of tyrants, not of negatives which carry within their own bloodstream the germs of their own decay.

They preached of Christ Crucified—crucified by the high priests and their followers—a once Chosen People; crucified under the jurisdiction of a willow-spined Pontius Pilate, representative politician that he was; crucified by those into whose midst He had come—by those who would receive Him not.

Christian Pioneers Preached a New Order

Yet, following the Crucifixion, there was left a leaven of sober-minded men whose keen minds had sounded the shallow depths of a rotting civilization—men who believed in immortality; men who believed in a justice that the world could not give; men who believed in a God Whom the world refused to worship. And those pioneers gathered around the standard of the new flag unfurled before them—the flag of the Cross. They accepted its new principles of a new social order. They received its new commands of a new individual order. They were dangerous men in the minds of the Neros and Diocletians. And as such they were condemned men—condemned to shed the drops of their blood which, like seeds, multiplied into a harvest of Christians.

At length, pagan Rome with its vices perished. Christian Rome with its virtues flourished—and kept flourishing for more than thirteen centuries while Europe's emperors, kings and princes recognized that their only salvation was in following the policies of Him Who had emerged from an empty tomb, victorious.

Those were the days when Christ was accepted for what He is.

Alas, ours are the days in which Christ is rejected.

* * *

The history of Christianity, glorious in its children and more glorious in its conquests, warrants our saying that without the supernatural motor of Jesus Christ on the one hand and the ignition key of personal love and service for Him on the other, there will be no liquidation of our so-called depression, there will be no salvation through the medium of politicians or political parties.

Man gets what he deserves, mitigated, it is true, by the mercy of God. Socially speaking, a nation gets what it deserves, sometimes not so mitigated by that same mercy.

Christ's Justice a Sound Platform

How startling it would be if some candidate for political office, gifted with the mind of a Washington, with the tongue of a Webster, with the honesty of a Lincoln, with the fearlessness of a Jackson—how startling it would be if such a fellow citizen should predicate his platform and his policies upon a return to Christ—Christ in government, Christ in business, Christ in schools and Christ in our neglected homes!

To my mind, independent of party, such a modern John the Baptist could accomplish much in helping lead America from the wilderness; in helping to contact once more the omnipotent Motor of the crucified Savior which moves only in one direction—in the direction of peace, prosperity and happiness for all.

* * *

Communists are more than a political party. They are the torch-bearers of an old paganism in a new form. Have not millions of Europeans followed this torch to their sorrow? And where has it led them? Only to the snow-clad trenches; only to death.

We want none of that torch-bearing in our America.

* * *

Leo XIII's Counsel to Public Leaders

Let me read for you the words of an illustrious Pontiff and scholar. They are words which he addressed to men who take part in public affairs. I refer to the glorious Leo XIII. He said:

"As to those who mean to take part in public affairs they should avoid with the very utmost care two criminal excesses: so-called prudence and false courage. Some there are, indeed, who maintain that it is not opportune boldly to attack evil-doing in its might and when in the ascendant, lest, as they say, opposition should exasperate minds already hostile. These make it a matter of guess-work as to whether they are for the Church or against her; since, on the one hand, they give themselves out as professing the Catholic Faith, and yet wish that the Church should allow certain opinions, at variance with her teaching, to be spread abroad with impunity. They moan over the loss of faith and the perversion of morals, yet do not trouble themselves to bring any remedy; nay, not seldom, even add to the intensity of the mischief through too much forbearance or harmful dissembling . . . The prudence of men of this cast is of that kind which is termed by the Apostle Paul *wisdom of the flesh* and *death* of the soul, *because it is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be.* (Rom. viii. 6, 7.)

"Nothing is less calculated to amend such ills than prudence of this kind . . . (Encyclical Letter *"Sapientiae Christianae"*).

* * *

Possibly at no time in the history of this nation have we been confronted with such momentous political decisions. With them I am not directly concerned. At this juncture I am not concerned so much with decorating the living room, remodeling the kitchen, painting the exterior and even patching the roof of our common home so much as I am in shoring up the structure itself to mend its foundations which have been crumbling, crumbling, crumbling before our very eyes.

And that foundation, which some may refer to as the Constitution of the United States, is better described as the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Constitutions without the Gospel are unimportant. And the Gospel without its apostles and practitioners becomes ineffective.

ANNOUNCEMENT . . .

YOUR COPY of the important book, "AN ANSWER TO FATHER COUGHLIN'S CRITICS" is ready for you.

Literally hundreds of thousands of requests have poured into our office, and each will be filled as speedily as scores of clerks can serve you.

***"An Answer to Father Coughlin's Critics"* is a polite, thoroughly documented and factual book; it is also a final, complete and fearless answer to the critics.**

Write for it today.

War Arms Supplied by 'Neutral' America

Exports of Aid to Allies Exceed That to Germany by 10,000 to One!

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This country may be "neutral," under the official proclamation of President Roosevelt, but it is far from neutral in reality. In 1939, arms and war implement exports to the Allies—authorized by the Department of State—outweighed those to Germany by more than 10,000 to one!

The export figures are calculated from licenses issued by the Department of State under Secretary Cordell Hull, and recorded in an official report issued by the Department last month.

They show that the "Allies"—Great Britain, France, Poland and major British territories and Dominions—were permitted to import from this country instruments of death and destruction valued at $161,209,424. Germany, at the same time, was authorized to purchase these same materials to the extent of $14,994—not enough to pay for one good-sized gun!

Report Gives Lie to Japanese-Aid Charges

Furthermore, the State Department report served to give the lie to propaganda widely circulated from New York to the Pacific, that this country was aiding Japan in her undeclared war of aggression on China. *The exact opposite is true!*

In 1939, we authorized the export of armaments to China in the amount of more than $5-million. At the same time we authorized similar exports to Japan in the contrasting amount of $761,684!

While we "aided" Finland by permitting the export of more than $4½-millions in armaments to her, in our "neutrality," we also sold Russia—Finland's aggressor, and the aggressor of Poland—more than $1,175,000 in war supplies.

With pious pretension, more worthy of a British diplomatist than an American statesman, we have decried war and lamented the horrors of barbaric warfare—warfare practiced with air bombing of civilians; with poison gases loosed upon troops and civilians alike. But while we were uttering these loud lamentations, our friends the munitions makers were doing a lively business in bombs, grenades, mustard gas, Lewisite, phosgene, flame throwers, Bromacetone, cyanogen chloride and other deadly vapors.

We have not hesitated to sell all manner of guns, tanks, bombing planes, torpedoes, mines, depth charges and ammunition to all who seek them.

Our Hands Dampened With Europe's Blood

Thus the bombs that shatter bodies in Europe and dispatch souls into Eternity; the deadly gases that shrivel the lungs of the living and send them to an agonizing death, and the mines and torpedoes that sink ships on the high seas with all hands lost, may bear the imprint, ***"made in U.S.A."***

This report issued by the Department of State indicates that the munitions makers know no flag; neither ours nor that of any nation abroad. Our hands already are dampened with the blood of youth abroad. Our neutrality, while it may be "inviolate" in the letter of the law, has been twisted beyond recognition in the unwritten law of the spirit.

If we hope to stay out of Europe's wars, and those of Asia, it is extremely dangerous to involve ourselves, even to the extent that we already have, under the New Deal administration.

'Blood-Drenched Hands'

The following table, compiled from figures issued by the Department of State, shows the total value of export licenses issued by the Department to the major nations of the world, in 1939.

The export licenses were for the purchase of airplanes, bombs, tanks, guns, poison gas, ammunition, and other instruments of warfare. They are arranged in the order of their importance.

France	$122,120,267.62
Great Britain	20,991,067.72
Australia	11,469,934.84
Canada	6,001,398.50
Sweden	5,895,406.56
Netherlands	5,737,852.97
China	5,062,617.55
Finland	4,487,000.26
Mexico	3,409,738.36
Turkey	3,174,979.03
Netherland Indies	2,410,955.68
Brazil	1,665,376.53
Roumania	1,295,050.00
Russia	1,178,062.23
Argentine	1,169,588.63
Portugal	903,765.00
Iraq	891,066.37
Japan	761,684.60
Colombia	704,917.16
Norway	679,243.46
Venezuela	522,049.36
Peru	473,087.77
Thailand	455,744.46
Poland	421,381.12
Honduras	299,274.88
Switzerland	282,360.99
Ireland	270,164.34
Cuba	200,353.15
Belgium	149,086.26
New Guinea	131,197.56
Greece	130,100.00
Yugoslavia	127,042.00
Chile	109,935.52
India	106,215.08
Bolivia	101,503.14
Union of So. Africa	99,162.91
Italy	32,710.00
Germany	14,994.55

Can Welles Find Peace Where Col. House Failed?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt, in assigning Sumner Welles to a Stanley-Livingston search for peace in warring Europe, brought down heaps of criticism on his head, most of it sound.

Already the mission is being likened to that of Colonel House, who visited Europe in 1916 on commission of President Wilson. He, too, was to search for peace, but he brought back counsels that led to war.

President Roosevelt's announcement of the Welles appointment preceded by a few hours the visits to the President of Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to London, and William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to Paris. Neither, it is sure, welcome the prospect of Welles' presence in territory that is exclusively theirs, for a mission that goes over their heads and authority.

Furthermore, after their visits to the President, Messrs. Bullitt and Kennedy issued widely divergent reports. Bullitt saw optimistic prospects for peace, declaring that for all practical purposes Germany already was "in the grease," and that the termination of the conflict awaited only the Nazis' admission that they were licked by the blockade.

Mr. Kenendy, however, on more than one occasion has opined that the present war will be a long one, that prospects for peace are dark as the most somber blackout, and that any present discussion of peace is premature.

Now, Welles, it is certain, is in search of "truth," in his European quest for peace. He will visit the major European capitals — London, Paris, Rome, Berlin—and the smaller way-stations of conflict and neutrality. But he will have to talk with "experts" wherever he goes, and the question arises naturally, "whose experts will he believe—Kennedy's or Bullitt's?"

Before the outbreak of the European war, President Roosevelt, in an exchange with the late Senator Borah, pooh-poohed the veteran Senator's information on foreign affairs. The Executive informed Mr. Borah curtly that his sources of information were superior and could be relied upon. Now, however, with reports from the Allied capitals conflicting, one cannot be too certain that the President's information is to be relied on.

In 1916, Colonel House went to Europe to dig around for peace. He found none. He saw only the consummation of his earlier appraisal of the European scene — before war's outbreak—when he characterized the sizzling political pot as ***"militarism run stark mad!"***

But in his broad search for peace, he sounded out the government of Great Britain on the prospects for an armistice with the understanding that President Wilson would lead the peace discussions. Britain, speaking for the Allies, approved the plan, providing Germany would do likewise.

The Germans, approached by Col. House, agreed to the arrangement, providing Great Britain would. But when House reported back that the Germans were willing to cease fighting and talk peace, the British took heart and determined to continue the war. They reasoned that, if the Germans were willing to talk peace, they must be weakened, and if they were weakened it would be better to proceed with the war, drive them to ignominous defeat, and then "inflict peace" on them.

Welles, relatively unschooled in diplomacy although he served as undersecretary of State, is undertaking a most important mission. It is a dangerous mission, as the history of Colonel House's wanderings will prove. It is difficult to believe that he can accomplish more than Ambassadors Kennedy and Bullitt, working their own territories themselves.

The danger is always present, also, that Welles will be used, much as House was used, as a sounding board for a peace that is insincere.

New Deal As 'Reorganized' Ups Payrolls

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt pleaded for passage of the *Government Reorganization Act of 1939* on the grounds that it would bring about sweeping administrative economies. Since the Act was passed, however, more than 100,000 employes have been added to the Federal payroll, at a monthly cost of nearly $19-million.

On April 30, 1939, shortly after the President issued his plea, the Federal Government had 885,766 employes on its pay lists. They drew monthly salaries aggregating $133,426,857. On December 31, 1939—several months after the act had gone into effect—the Federal Government employment lists had swollen to 987,538, and the salary total had risen to $152,331,559.

The figures given above do not include employes of the military establishment, legislative or judicial divisions. They are *administrative* employes, connected with the specific division in which President Roosevelt promised "sweeping economies."

$19-Million Monthly Increase, Not $15-Million Annual Saving

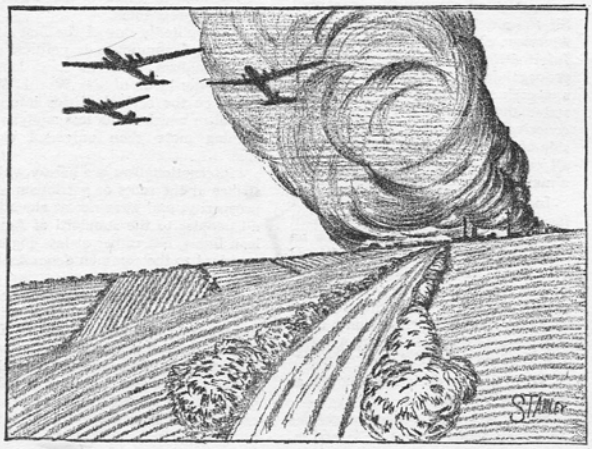
In pleading for passage of the *Reorganization Act*, the President said: "The reduction of administrative expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations specified in this plan is estimated, as nearly as may be, at between $15-million and $20-million annually, a *substantial lowering* of the existing overhead."

Instead of an annual saving of "$15-million or $20-million," however, passage of the Act preceded a monthly increase in administrative expense, of nearly $19-million.

On July 1, 1939, when the *Reorganization Act* went into effect, 920,310 employes were on the payroll, for salaries totaling $140,217,974.

(Continued on Page 22)

War As 'Made in U.S.A.'



—*Drawn for SOCIAL JUSTICE*

NATIONAL WEEKLY

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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes. Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

Somebody Cares

DID YOU READ that young man's letter on page 3 of today's edition? Do so.

It strikes us that the unanswered question of America's youth is just about the most serious problem facing our nation.

We can put off all action on old age assistance for another ten or twenty years, and for this generation of old people the pension problem—and all the other problems of this mortal life—will be solved.

Ignore these restless youngsters another 20 years, and we'll have some howling Reds on our hands! That story about the American Youth Congress and its riotous visit to Washington gives an idea of what an unspanked and ideal-less young generation can be like. But let us not blame these youths who are the victims of our bungled economy.

We all have a feeling of helplessness when confronted with a letter like that of this young man from Pennsylvania, which Father Coughlin read over the radio last Sunday. The editors of SOCIAL JUSTICE had the same helpless feeling.

This National Magazine, therefore, stands behind the offer made on Sunday's broadcast. Any deserving boy or young man can make himself some extra money by selling SOCIAL JUSTICE.

If a few extra paper sales can give these youngsters some pocket money, it may turn them from discouragement to a more constructive frame of mind. It may give them a better attitude in their job hunting, and job filling when one comes their way.

A few extra dollars a week may mean the difference between an American boy on the hunt for his opportunity and a blank despair that is a prey for the whispering of some Communist. Your purchase of SOCIAL JUSTICE may help some deserving boy to get a grip on himself and come to grips with the business of selling newspapers.

If these boys and young men will write this week, SOCIAL JUSTICE will do its part.

And we do not need to apologize for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. You will want to save this edition; it contains some of the most important information ever printed in this country. Read the story on page 16 about taxation; or the article on page 7 about our price-fixing economy. SOCIAL JUSTICE, we feel, is a big dime's worth, and, if it will help the young fellow, we'll share the dime.

Is Religion Losing Hold On Farms?

THE INTERNATIONAL Council of Religious Education convened at the Stevens Hotel at Chicago during the week of February 4th.

In an amazingly frank statement Mr. Thomas Alfred Tripp, director of the rural work of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches is quoted as follows:

"Poverty, mobility and isolation of the rural masses have alienated millions from the churches, particularly from the rational religious bodies. These denominations are not properly evangelizing the rural slum-dwellers any more successfully than the people 'across the tracks' in our cities. It has been estimated 13,000,000 boys and girls of the farms are growing up in paganism."

Where once the church was strongest is becoming the place where it is weakest, thus threatening the spiritual welfare of the nation. Three-fourths of all the churches of the United States are in villages of less than 2,500 population and in the open country "the country church is being ploughed under by the wholesale."

SOCIAL JUSTICE commends Mr. Tripp on his frankness.

We can understand what the Federal Trade Commission meant when it wrote in its famous survey entitled an *"Agricultural Inquiry"*:

"The Commission records with dismay its belief that the survival of independent farming by farmers who own their own farms and maintain an American standard of living is in jeopardy."

Mr. Tripp says that the country's religious denominations are not properly evangelizing the rural slum-dwellers and Federal Trade Commission says that the survival of independent farming farmers who own their farms is in danger.

Propaganda

IN A RECENT SERIES of articles in SOCIAL JUSTICE entitled *"The Causes of Modern Wars,"* the final discussion, or fifth cause concerned itself with propaganda.

In a recent London news release by Ralph W. Barnes to the *New York Herald Tribune* Bureau, came a copyrighted story to the effect that Sir Frederick Whyte, director of the American section of the Ministry of Information, in charge of British propaganda for the United States, in a speech at Oxford University had stated that "the United States might conceivably come into the war on the side of the Allies, even though today all evidence seemed to point toward a maintenance of neutrality."

In confirmation of the consistent insistence of SOCIAL JUSTICE that the so-called *Neutrality Act* was an unneutral act, the distinguished head of British propaganda for America boldly stated that our revised *Neutrality Act*, permitting shipments of war materials to the Allies on a cash-and-carry basis showed that America sympathizes with the Allies.

Then Sir Frederick is quoted as saying at Oxford:

"Considering the vehemence of the American temperament, it is not inconceivable that these sympathies may one day sweep away neutrality and sweep America into the crusade which today she shuns."

One of the causes for war is propaganda.

The very position held by Sir Frederick Whyte, as director of British propaganda in America, is sufficient to warn Americans that our danger does not lie alone in the alleged spies and plots emanating from the Central powers, but from the British propaganda which feeds our minds on illusions and disillusions.

Sir Frederick Whyte knows his business. The *Neutrality Act* was the first step to war.

The Whyte speech warns his British friends to withhold any criticism from the United States because, if not offended, we are likely enough to follow "John Bull" into war once again.

Internationalism

"IN THE UNITED STATES of America at this moment we have two separate kinds of radicals. To the first class belong those men who have sworn allegiance to the red flag of Russia and whose sole ambition is the overthrow of our government and the subjugation of our people.

"The other class, who throw up their hands in unholy horror of the red flag, carry no card which proclaims their identity with the Third International. Unlike their Russian cousins they do not preach sabotage, neither do they proclaim openly against religion nor scoff at patriotism. Both are desirous, however, of building up a world-wide rule of class ascendancy. Both are international. The former are less feared than the latter because, due to their power and their wealth, they are the greatest menace to the American public's prosperity.

"Communism is the negation of God, of morality and of nationalism. It is a fester of negatives. One might describe it as a maggot which feeds on the ulcers of civilization. Whenever society has decomposed Communism appears. When the bulwarks of religion break down the slimy thing grows fat on the doctrines of atheism. When rulers become oppressors the followers of Marx and Lenin are multiplied on the open sores of tyranny. Where the greed of capitalism and mass production begets idleness and hunger and discontent, the doctrine of 'down with private ownership' becomes the doctrine of the laborer.

"Truly Communism is the undefinable offspring which we have permitted to wax fat especially on the wounds of economic civilization.

"Men are not Communists by nature. It is an expedient policy to which in their ignorance they cling as they see no hope in their present civilization to remove the burdens which oppress them.

"Undoubtedly one of the first doctrines of Communism is political internationalism. And the most loathsome after-birth of the World War has been the revival of this internationalism which in its last analysis is nothing more than universal class rule.

"Internationalism is a heresy which strikes at the roots of patriotism and prosperity; and aims not at elevating all peoples to the standard of American living, but rather at leveling our standard to the common denominator of foreign misery.

"Less care for internationalism and more care for national prosperity; less concern for the welfare of Europe and more concern for the welfare of our millions is more palatable to the taste of the American people."

These quotations are from a broadcast which Father Coughlin delivered on December 7, 1930, more than 10 years ago!

World's Fare

Asst. Atty. Gen. O. John ("Oh, Johnnie") Rogge, who supplies the comedy relief to our "Scotland Yard" drama now and then, quips thusly: "Anybody who tells you that the Department of Justice doesn't make mistakes is crazy or a liar."

* * *

Quite conceivably, he could be both.

* * *

But the "mistake" about which Rogge and his new chief are cracking was Atty. Gen. Frank Murphy's orders to hunt down Red recruiters for Loyalist Spain. And that, as we all know, would have taken in Hollywood!

* * *

"Hollywood attacks on Martin Dies for saying in print that there is a lot of left in the picture colony are amusing," observes Ed Sullivan, the film world commentator. "There *is a lot of Communistic activity in the movie colony.* You can question Dies' ethics in selling such a story to a weekly magazine, *but his facts are pretty straight.*"

* * *

A West Coast correspondent informs that "Mr. Bishop," one of the 17 defendants in the sedition cases, "used to work in San Francisco." It would be interesting for the forthcoming trial to bring out for whom he worked.

* * *

The women of Sweden are practical as ever. More than 500 organizations joined in a peace appeal to take in all nations. And then they set about organizing women's auxiliaries for war work.

* * *

Quips the alert *Detroit Free Press*: "The woman in New York who starved with $40,000 in the bank was in a no more absurd position than a country which has 14, 15 or 16-billions of gold in a hole in the ground and lets a lot of impertinent Government officials say it can't touch a cent."

* * *

Of course, the "catch" is that the Government DOES NOT OWN the gold!

* * *

In characteristically modest reference to herself, Miss Dorothy Thompson writes: "This column reads all the news letters—not for the news they contain, but for insight into the different lines being pursued by the various propagandists." SOCIAL JUSTICE has an office rule that makes Miss Thompson required reading for the same reason.

* * *

"Dies Assailed by Moscow Press Organ" reads a current headline. Playing Stalin's hymn of hatred, we presume.

* * *

That man walking through the Stygian darkness of a European black-out, picking his way by the pure lamp of truth and justice, will be our roving ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, on a still hunt for peace. Here's hoping he doesn't follow the trail blazed by Col. House on a similar expedition.

* * *

Says Westbrook Pegler:
"It seems absurd to say that the American newspapers ever favored the Loyalists or Communists."

Say we: On the basis of news stories printed, and not printed, it seems absurd to say they did not favor the Red Loyalists.

* * *

A *Philadelphia Record* writer, in an apparent attempt to woo Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black out of an inferiority complex, refers to a recent Black opinion: "It was a brilliant opinion, a rare blend of human understanding and logic."

* * *

Add historic furies in Washington:
Secretary of State Hull's reception of the news that his assistant, Sumner Welles, had been appointed Roosevelt's roving ambassador for peace to Europe.

Farmer and Laborer Left Out in U. S. Price Fixing Economy

Totalitarian States Have No Exclusive Corner on Dictatorial Control Over Prices

IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is sincere in desiring a hundred-billion dollar nation, there is a way to get it.

That way is to use the same fundamental principles successfully employed by the Federal Government and the various States in securing price fixing, as respects legal rates of interest, passenger and freight rates in our transportation system, rates on our communications systems and the other utilities.

But, let us start with the farmer, for it is on the farm that newly-created wealth, which is annually consumed, originates.

Let us start with the factory worker, for he is the contributor in part of newly-created wealth, some of which is annually consumed, and some of which lasts for years.

Guarantee the American farmer the cost-of-production for that portion of his crop consumed among the nation.

Guarantee 14-million factory workers a living, annual wage—the "saving wage" so forcefuly commended by the Catholic Bishops in their statement on February 7th.

These two items would amount respectively to approximately $39-billion. They would cover approximately 10-million on the farms and 14-million on the factory payrolls, a total of 23-million or less than one-half of the gainfully employed of the nation.

Extending the living annual wage to the gainfully employed outside the farms and the factories would distribute an additional $14-billion, making in all 30-million American families average a minimum of $54-billion.

This is the basis for a hundred-billion-dollar nation.

This is the basis of a new prosperity.

Price Fixing Evil Only in Application

There is no need to point a finger of scorn abroad to the Totalitarian States for price fixing.

Once price fixing was on a right foundation; it came from the Ages of Faith, from the Mediaeval Guild System. It exists in America, but we have it at the wrong end of our economy.

It should start, we repeat, with the farmer and the laborer—with those that need the help of Government, for as the figures show, the rich have ample means to take care of themselves.

Legislation should be first on behalf of the poor.

The first price fixing in our economy was with respect to the price of money itself, namely, interest.

In 1929 our income was approximately $81-billion; the interest bill was $5,100,000,000. Therefore, approximately 6 per cent of the national income was paid out in interest on debt.

That was the most prosperous year for America.

In the following year, as we entered into a depression, our national income dropped to $67-billion, *yet the interest charge was higher than in the year of prosperity.* As the principal of debts increased through inability to pay, the interest charge rose to $5,300,000,000, or seven and nine-tenths per cent of the national income.

In the depression's low, the year 1932, the national income dropped to $39-billion. In number of dollars paid out, interest dropped. *It likewise dropped partially because of foreclosures started on a grand scale.*

Creditor Never Went Without 6 Per Cent

The interest charge in the low year of the depression was $4,900,000,000. That was twelve and one-half per cent of the national income.

One dollar out of every eight earned went for interest alone in the year 1932.

As national income rose from the $39-billion in 1932 to the $63-billion in 1936, the interest bill of the nation gradually lowered, partially because rates were forced down, but mostly because foreclosures had caused the passing of the security from the debtor to the creditor.

There was less debt. Nevertheless, despite the frightful depression of the last ten years, America, irrespective of its income, has always had to set aside from $4,300,000,000, at the low, to $5,100,000,000 at the high.

Never did the creditor go with less than 6 per cent of the entire national income as his share in interest.

Those who can most afford it, pay 1 per cent only and those that can least afford it pay the frightful legal rates of the small loan and most frequently the usurious rates to personal finance companies.

Transportation and Utility Rates Fixed

The vast network of railways of the country have their rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The price fixing applies not only to freight rates but to the passenger fares on railways. It applies to bus rates, street car rates, boat rates and all forms of public transportation for both passenger and freight.

These rates are fixed with the idea of either providing an income covering cost of service plus a profit to provide earnings on capitalization.

The utility commissions of the various states fix the rates at which electricity and gas services may be charged for.

This is the third major branch of our economy with price fixing its basis irrespective of the income of the consuming public to meet those charges. They can take the services or leave them.

In a depression, hundreds of thousands of telephones are removed from homes and offices, and millions deprive themselves of light and gas by returning to coal-oil or kerosene, or spend the evenings in darkness.

Price fixing, however, established by the state for the benefit of the utilities, is the principle upon which these utilities operate for income.

All rates for the nation's communication system, including telephone and telegraph, are also fixed by law.

At the height of our 1929 prosperity, $928-million was the bill under the price fixing system of our economy. At the depth of the depression, the bill was $791-million. This was 2 per cent of our national income.

This fixed price for communication never dropped below $719-million from the high of 1928.

Dividend Yield Defies Depression

One would think that national prosperity would be the key to dividends. Yet in a certain sense dividends have become more or less a fixed charge.

For example, in 1929, when we had a national income of approximately $81-billion, dividends were $5,089,000,000. The dividends paid out in 1930 were $5,269,000,000, an actual increase over the preceding year of $180-million.

In 1932, when national income had dropped to its all time low of the present era, namely, $39,545,000,000, the dividends paid out were $4,930,000,000.

There never was a depression year wherein the dividends were less than $2,200,000,000.

In classic economy, the *entrepreneur* was the man who brought together capital, labor and land in a manufacturing enterprise.

This little group withdrew $12,342,000,000 in the boom year of our prosperity, 1929. This was fifteen and two-tenths per cent of our national income.

In the depth of our depression, the entrepreneurial withdrawals were $8,081,000,000. This was 20 per cent of the national income.

These withdrawals never dropped below $7,258,000,000 during the depression. Thus in 1933 they represented 17 per cent of the national income.

Of all things, death and taxes are most certain.

Of all the fixed charges of our economy, taxes represent the uttermost.

Government taxes actually increase as national prosperity and income fall.

One thing is certain, that no matter how business may be, the taxes are inevitable.

Laborer and Farmer Always Left Out

After prices have been fixed in our present economy in those certain charges of interest, utilities, communication, transportation, dividends, taxes and entrepreneurial withdrawals, we find pushed out on the end of the limb the two great classes upon which our prosperity is predicated, namely, labor and agriculture. There is no constant or fixed income to protect them.

In 1929, when our national income was $81-billion, there was paid in total compensation in wages and salaries, $51,200,000,000. This is slightly over 63 per cent. In the depth of the depression, there was paid out $31-billion. This was 78 per cent.

The percentage of wages and salaries paid, increased. Nevertheless, in dollar volume they dropped $20-billion.

This loss of income to the gainfully employed can never be over-estimated in its importance. The depression found the money-changer increasing not only his percentage of income but likewise his dollar volume from interest received. The wealthy were found taking not only an increased percentage of national income but also an increased dollar volume. The *entrepreneurial* withdrawals were enough to satisfy the most avaricious.

Labor, on the other hand, took the brunt of the depression.

In 1929, the average which the gainfully employed received was approximately $1,340 annually. At the depth of the depression, the average income of the gainfully employed was reduced to $816. Factory wages were cut from $11,700,000,000 in 1929 to $5,200,000,000 in 1932. *The loss was reflected in unemployment, lesser hours of labor and lower wages, with not one iota of governmental protection, for price fixing has no place in our economy when it comes to labor wage.*

People More Important Than Profits

In every American home there were the same demands and needs for food, clothing, shelter, transportation and recreation that existed in 1929. But there was simply no money comparable to the income of 1929 to pay for these goods or services.

But this is only part of the story.

The high salaried class went on with scarcely a cut and with bonuses granted year after year, while millions upon millions were thrown on the charity of the world.

Man is more important than things.

The income of the average family is infinitely more important to the economy of the State than the income of a small group of wealthy who own the debt of the nation, the debt of the several states, the debt of the municipalities and local government and the debt on the homes and farm lands of America, to say nothing of the private personal debts of the people.

The income of the average man is infinitely more important than even our dividends under a capitalistic system with entrepreneurial withdrawals.

In the Middle Ages, in Italy, not under the Mussolini of today, the government guaranteed the annual living wage for all artisans.

Today we guarantee, through price fixing, the per unit income for every mile a passenger or goods are travelled in the railroad, where every kilowatt of electricity consumed, for every thousand cubic feet of gas, for interest on debt, for dividends and for entrepreneurial withdrawals.

We always leave out two items, the laborer and farmer.

Farm income which was in excess of $17-billion a year has dropped to $7-billion, including Federal payments and bonuses out of the Treasury.

A true economy is a Christian economy which would guarantee, through price fixing, the independence of the American farmer living with his family on his own farm and the income of the laborer. ***Price fixing should start on the farm and with the laborer and end, if needs be, by listening to the special pleadings of railroad and utility at the other end of the list.***

The following table illustrates the farm income from 1929 to 1938, and must be contrasted to the $15,900,000,000 essential income:

Date	Farm Income
1929	$11,900,000,000
1930	9,500,000,000
1931	7,000,000,000
1932	5,300,000,000
1933	6,400,000,000
1934	7,300,000,000
1935	8,500,000,000
1936	9,500,000,000
1937	9,800,000,000
1938	7,500,000,000

In the February 3 issue of *Collier's* magazine is an advertisement of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

An Actuary Also Figures the Profits

It is captioned, **"Say, Mr. Clark—what *is* an Actuary?"** Excerpts follow:

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Census Taker, Soon to Call, Will Ask You 81 Questions

It May Be April Fool's Day, But It Will Be No Joke to Defy Curious Neighbor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of an army of 120,000 census takers will visit your home on April 1, or shortly thereafter, and begin plying you with 81 questions which you must answer correctly or expose yourself to a possible jail sentence of one year or a $500 fine.

The census taker, in all probability, will be some loyal New Dealer in your neighborhood. He may be a personal enemy or a personal friend, but regardless of who he is you must tell him everything he asks, including your salary, your income from other sources, your age, how much you owe on your home mortgage, whether you have private toilet facilities, and how many times you have been married.

That is all a part of the 16th decennial Federal census, which will cost taxpayers of the United States $45-million. Purpose of this exhaustive survey, the most complete ever to be taken since the practice began in 1790 through authorization of the *Constitution* is to "form a basis for determining apportionment of Representatives in Congress and to learn vital facts concerning employment, agriculture, business conditions, standards of living and other valuable data" about the economic life of Americans.

Senator Tobey Fears 'Leak' in Information

In a letter to Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, written by Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire and introduced into the *Congressional Record* February 1, Senator Tobey objected vigorously to the intimate nature of many questions to be fired at the nation's residents. He declared they invade a person's natural right of privacy, have no bearing on the information needed by the Government and cannot be reconciled "with authority granted by law." Further, he expressed fears that the personal information, instead of being kept strictly confidential, may be used against certain persons to the advantage of conniving politicians.

Both Secretary Hopkins and the President quickly denied the charges, asserting that the questions are necessary, are not an invasion of privacy and that the answers will remain "strictly confidential."

Can Keep a Secret, President Says

Attempting to mollify sensitive citizens who may have given Senator Tobey's remarks some serious thought, the President said, "The sole purpose of the census is to obtain general statistical information regarding the population, business activities and resources of the country, and replies are required from individuals only to enable the compilation of such general statistics. No person can be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required.

"The census has *nothing to do with taxation, with military or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration, or with the enforcement of any national, state or local law or ordinance.*"

He added that census workers who divulge census information are subject to heavy penalty. He referred to the law's provision for a $1,000 fine or 2 years in prison, or both for such offense.

Kentucky W.P.A. Roll Was 'Confidential,' Too

Anticipating such a "defense," Senator Tobey had emphasized in his letter to Hopkins that W.P.A. records also were allegedly "confidential," but were used in Kentucky for political purposes.

Referring to the Sheppard Investigating Committee's report on the relief scandal there, he said, "lists of all W.P.A. workers were copied from the official records in forms with a column left for 'remarks' These forms were mimeographed on official W.P.A. stationery and copies handed to W.P.A. foremen."

The Committee reported, said Tobey, that the foremen were instructed to fill out the forms, giving the political affiliation of the relief workers under them and the foremen's opinion as to the worker's attitude toward a Democratic officeholder running for re-election. Relief workers found to be unfavorable toward the politician were discharged in many instances, he declared.

Tobey also protested it would be most embarrassing for persons to reveal details of their private affairs to neighbors who happen to have enough political "pull" to obtain jobs as census takers. To show that politics is the determining factor in securing these jobs, he mentioned a letter written by a Senator to an applicant for census work.

In that instance, he said, the Senator advised the applicant *to secure the endorsement of "her Democratic ward and precinct committeeman."*

"I understand that those who call from door to door will be local residents of the community. Therefore, it will be most embarrassing to the individual, and a severe hardship, to require him under the questionnaire, to tell his neighbor, who is taking the census, what salary he is receiving and whether he has received income of $50 or more from sources other than wages or salary."

Politics Worse Than War . . .

Henry L. Mencken in the Baltimore Sun

"The American pinks, having been caught in the rat-trap of the Kremlin, now seek to direct attention from their attention from their disaster by denouncing raucously a long file of miscellaneous monsters, beginning with Hitler and the Emperor Hirohito and running on to Henry Ford, President William Green of the A. F. of L., the Hon. Jack Garner, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Father Coughlin and William Randolph Hearst. In the intervals of this objurgation they moan and blubber over the present parlous state of the world. It is on its way, they bellow, to the demnition bowwows. Civilization is almost, if not quite, scotched: Its shoe-heel is caught in a switch, with the Gehenna Limited bearing down at one hundred miles an hour.

"With this view, I am glad to say, I find it impossible to associate myself. Indeed, it seems to me to be the bunk. Civilization is not only not at the brink of ruin; it is actually in very little danger, and will unquestionably survive the present series of wars just as it did the last one . . .

I could easily imagine a scheme of things more nearly ideal, but pronouncing moral judgments on moral systems is a vain and dangerous enterprise, and I refrain from it on the advice of my pastor. All I venture to suggest here is that the existing system, though there are plenty of obvious holes in it, nevertheless seems to work. The pinks, being jackasses, are constantly predicting its collapse, just as they are always predicting the collapse of capitalism, but neither of their catastrophes ever comes off . . .

"If I were as devout as I am chaste I think I'd get up early every Sunday morning and give thanks to God for the system we live under, wars or no wars . . .

"Now and then, as we all know, it takes a drop too much, just as every self-respecting Christian does, and the result is a certain wobbling, but it always rights itself in time to save its neck. Its worst curse is surely not war, which at least utilizes and fosters some of the fundamental virtues of mankind. Its worst curse is politics, which works incessantly to destroy them all."

Price Fixing

(Continued from Page 7)

". . . For example, in order to arrive at premium charges which will be both safe and fair, the Actuary must make detailed analyses of the past and present death rates among many different groups of people. From these studies, he is able to compile mortality tables which provide an amazingly dependable yardstick for his guidance in computing premiums.

"The Actuary must also take into account the interest rate which the company may reasonably undertake to earn on the investments it makes for the benefit of its policyholders.

"And in a mutual life insurance company, such as Metropolitan, the Actuary prepares data which enables the Board of Directors to determine the annual divisible surplus which will be returned to the policyholders in the form of dividends . . .

"In short, because of the nature of his work, an Actuary might well be defined as the 'engineer' who helps design the 'product' a life insurance company offers *. . . and then figures out what the policyholders should reasonably pay for the benefits provided by their contracts.*"

Now the Metropolitan, like every well-organized business, is simply securing the cost of services and charging for that service, plus the little item of dividends which, in the case of a mutual company, automatically go to the policyholders.

The whole point is that the billions of dollars of life insurance written in America constitute an illustration of price fixing and the hundreds of insolvent insurance companies became insolvent generally, not because they did not figure their cost of services, but because they were lamentably weak in investments.

Price fixing is a determinative in the insurance business.

Prices Always Fixed on Manufactured Goods

It is assumed that every man in America knows that every article of manufactured goods by any responsible manufacturer is budgeted to include every item of cost entering into those goods.

When a great motor manufacturer builds a car, he counts in the rent for the land, the item of plant, machinery and tool equipment, the direct and indirect overhead, the cost of materials, the wages to be paid labor, and taxation. When the car leaves that factory it bears a price tag destined to return all items of cost which went into it, plus a profit to the manufacturer.

Frequently price fixing goes further. The transportation charge to the distributing outlet, the advertising, the cleaning up and preparation of the car for delivery, the extras, the distributor's discount — all are known costs borne by the consumer.

The dealer knows the cost of financing, the cost of insurance and every item from the rent of the land on which the plant is placed to the tax on gas at the point of sale, is carefully counted.

The manufacturer produces the car under modern factory conditions with a roof over the workmen's head, with temperature regulated, with all materials in easy reach on the assembly line and with design, engineering and plant layout predetermined for the niceties of production.

Farmers' Fate in Sharp Contrast

Contrast this type of economy with that of the farmer.

The farmer sows the seed in a Spring delayed by flood or retarded by frosts. He goes out under the open sky to face the vagaries of nature. The wind may be his enemy. The dust storm may rob his top soil. The flood may wash out his crop. The drouth may burn it. There are no "niceties of production" on any farm in America.

But assume he "makes" a crop. Debt-ridden farmer that he is, under duress of goods, he is forced to market it as it matures. The creditor awaits the crop.

What has he for a price tag?

He opens his daily newspaper or listens to the market quotations on his radio and he takes that which is offered by the gamblers irrespective of cost.

Price fixing is reserved for those that have. It is denied the farmer and the laborer.

Only a few Americans desire a price fixing economy.

It is repugnant to our traditions and repugnant to our sentiments if not to our reason. Nevertheless, it is with us and with us in a form which protects precisely those elements of an economy least worthy of protection.

It protects the rich, as it is not applied to the poor.

Thus comes into play once more the 16th principle of Social Justice. *"We prefer the sanctity of human rights to the sanctity of property rights. Government's chief concern should be for the poor, for the rich have ample means to take care of themselves."*

If we are to have permanently a price fixing economy, let the legislation be first on behalf of the farmer and the workingman.

"Cost-of-production" as applied to every manufactured product and "cost-of-service" as applied to transportation, communication, public utilities and insurance, has firmly fixed upon this nation a new economy.

If price fixing, we repeat, is to dominate our economy, let it start with the masses of people, namely, the farmer and the laborer.

Possible Developments of the War in Europe

Some Plans and Counter Plans That Lurk Behind Next Moves in the Conflict

By DR. J. S. BARNES
European Correspondent for SOCIAL JUSTICE

A RECENT ARTICLE of mine described one of the more interesting possible developments of the war; namely, the plan, which undoubtedly exists in the mind of both the German and Russian General Staffs, for an invasion of India through Afghanistan.

Both sides at present find themselves on the Western Front reduced to practical immobility. The Maginot and Siegfried lines face each other. Each side hopes that the other will lose patience first and start the attack, confident that the defense would prove stronger than the offense and that any attack would meet with disaster, which in turn, on account of the great loss in men and prestige that it would involve, might lead to the cracking of the enemy's "interior front," the nation's morale.

On the sea, likewise, each side is attempting to starve the other out; but neither is sufficiently strong to establish a really effective blockade.

In the air, defense also seems to be proving stronger than offense. Increased initiative here, it would seem, would only court reprisal and unnecessary suffering. No decision can be hoped for from the air alone.

Both sides accordingly are considering plans to outflank the enemy; and the invasion of India is one of them. It may yet be attempted, once the Finnish question has been liquidated. But the invasion of India *is not the only plan in the minds of the German and Russian General Staffs.* Nor are Great Britain's allies without similar plans. Indeed, all kinds of developments might take place by the initiative of one side or the other, perhaps, even as early as next Spring. It would be interesting to examine some of these possibilities.

Invasions of Persia and Mesopotamia

As an alternative to the invasion of India, there is the plan for the invasion by Russia, with German help, of Persia, or Iran as it is now known.

This plan, if successful, would—like the invasion of India—fulfil ancient Russia's main imperial dream: the reaching of the "warm seas." In this case it would be the Persian Gulf, instead of at Karachi on the Indian Ocean, towards the center and south of the great Russian Empire.

From the strategical point of view this alternative plan would also serve very much the same purpose as an invasion of India. It would divert the strength of the British allies along exterior lines of communication, through narrow seas where submarines could operate effectively. And although it would not represent a threat, as in the case of India, at the heart of the British Empire, it would threaten one of the British allies' chief life lines: the big oil fields of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and those also of Irak (Mesopotamia), whence pipe lines carry the oil across the desert to the shores of the Mediterranean at Haifa and Beyroot.

Again, the enterprise in itself, if properly organized by Germans, represents no insurmountable technical difficulty.

The Allies, however, are well aware of all this; and their own counter measures are ready. The French Marshal Weygand is organizing a large army (estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000 men) in Syria. It is composed mostly of Arab levies, but is strongly supported by French and British metropolitan troops. Weygand is an exceedingly able general. Indian troops are standing by ready to swell his numbers if need be, and the equipment provided is said to be first rate.

Counter-Invasion of Caucasia by Allies

Probably, therefore, the presence of this army is sufficient to make the above plan too dangerous to undertake; especially as a Russo-German march on the British oil fields would mean a march with the right flank exposed to a possible attack by the Turks, who are allies of the Persians and friendly to the Allies.

The primary purpose of Weygand's army is accordingly defensive. It serves also to overawe the Arabs and, in the event of Italy joining Germany, to make any invasion of Egypt from the side of Libya a hazardous undertaking.

Mr. Winston Churchill is eager not to remain on the defensive. He would like the Allies to force the hand of Turkey. It would not be difficult to do this by the promise of Mosul and the provision of loans that need never be repaid. Churchill would like to induce the Turks to declare war on Soviet Russia. Backed by General Weygand's army, the idea would then be to invade Caucasia; that is, the Soviet territory south of the Caucasus and lying between the Black and Caspian Seas, where the great oil fields of Baku are situated, whence Germany now derives her main supplies of petroleum.

At the same time, Turkey's joining the Allies would enable the British fleet to enter the Black Sea and put an end to the supply of Germany across that sea and up the Danube. This, it is calculated, would constitute a knockout blow to Germany, as it would not only deprive her of oil but make it difficult to supply her with the grain from Southern Russia, because the Russian railroads are not adequate to deal with the traffic over land.

Invasion of Roumania Germans' Counter-threat

To be forewarned, however is to be forearmed; and Germany is not ignorant of the efforts of Mr. Churchill to put his plan into effect next Spring. Consequently, Germany has prepared a counter-plan should there seem any likelihood of Mr. Churchill's scheme being put into execution. This counter-plan is the invasion of Roumania.

Germany would find both Hungary and Bulgaria willing partners in this game. Both have national claims against Roumania (Transylvania and Dobrudja respectively), and so has Soviet Russia (Bessarabia). Roumania is impotent to resist a serious German attack. The whole of the oil of Roumania would thus become at the disposal of Germany as a set-off to the threat against the oil fields of Baku. But things would not stop there.

Bulgaria would open her doors to the passage of the German army and within another fortnight the Germans would be at the gates of Stambul and in a position to prevent the British fleet from entering the Black Sea. Moreover, the Turkish army would thus be compelled to forego adventures in the East in order to defend the homelands of the West. Marshal Weygand's army would also be thrown on the defensive. Germany would have kept the initiative and would be in a stronger position than ever.

For this reason there are many on the Allied side who are opposed to Mr. Churchill's plan. They think it would be better to remain on the defensive in the Middle East and to leave things as they are. The whole situation, therefore, spells a big question mark and only time will show what is actually destined to happen.

Duration of Static Warfare Nearing End

There is also the attitude of Italy to consider. If the war were thus

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The Real Reason for War

More Dangerous Than the Aggression of Any Foreign Power Is the People's Will for War

ON THE NINETEENTH day of August, 1919, the President of the United States, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, met the Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at the White House.

The purpose of this historic meeting was to answer the Committee's questions concerning the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

The minutes of that meeting were ordered printed as a Senate Document and became *"Document No. 76 of the 66th Congress, 1st Session."*

In the amazing testimony of that historic day, we find a key to the diplomatic policies of today.

Senator Harding, later to become President of the United States, asked the President this question:

"What permanent value is there to this campact?"

The President answered:

"The greatest permanent value, Senator, is the point that I have raised. We are assuming that the United States will not concur in the general moral judgment of the world. In my opinion, she generally will. If it had been known that this war was coming on, her moral judgment would have concurred with that of the other governments of the world, with that of the other peoples of the world; and if Germany had known that there was a possibility of that sort of concurrence, she never would have dared to do what she did. Without such notice served on the powers that may wish to repeat the folly that Germany commenced, there is no assurance to the world that there will be peace even for a generation, whereas if they know beforehand that there will be that concert of judgment, there is the most tremendous guaranty."

Senator Harding then asked:

"But, Mr. President, nobody expressed for us our moral obligation to enter into this war. That was our own expression, was it not?"

The President replied:

"Certainly; it was our concurrence in the judgment of the world."

The principle was there laid down that our concurrence in the moral judgments of the world would forestall the so-called aggressor, Germany. The "judgments of the world" are, of course, the judgments of John Bull.

Idealistic sounding Woodrow Wilson was arguing nothing more or nothing less than that America should follow the British Empire, an empire that never knew in its 400 years of history of sanctions of a single moral judgment.

In the same testimony Senator McCumber asked this profound question:

"Would our moral conviction of the unrighteousness of the German war have brought us into this war if Germany had not committed any acts against us . . .?"

The President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson answered:

"I hope it would eventually, Senator, as things developed."

Senator McCumber then asked:

"Do you think if Germany had committed no act of war or no act of injustice against our citizens that we would have gotten into this war?"

President Woodrow Wilson answered:

"I do think so."

Senator McCumber finally asked:

"Do you think we would have gotten in anyway?"

The President answered:

"I do."

Under such philosophy, what chance has a free people from keeping out of war?

According to the testimony of the President of the United States, even if Germany committed no act of war and no act of injustice against our citizens, still we would have been in the World War.

Therefore, it was not the sinking of the *Lusitania,* nor unrestricted submarine warfare, nor the marking off of restricted sea areas from which our ships were excluded, nor the sinking of American ships, nor the killing of our citizens.

The President of the United States plainly stated before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate that our moral conviction of the unrighteousness of the German war would have brought us in even though Germany had not committed any acts against us.

Today, the Wilsonian philosophy of moral conviction, righteousness, the policing of the world, the extermination of ideas by the extermination of men, and like "tommyrot," is represented from one end of this Administration to the other.

The danger of war **is not in the aggressions of other nations. The danger of war today is the same as it was in 1917.** It is the danger expressed in the Wilsonian philosophy, namely, we would go in even if Germany commits no acts of war or no acts of injustice against our citizens.

We had, and we have, the will for war.

We See by the Press

'America' Comments on Christian Front

Catholic Review of Week Warns Jewish Leaders Stir Up Anti-Semitism

IN THE SPRING of 1919 an informal conference was held in Rome by a distinguished group of monsignori, priests and American Army Officials.

There was no particular object for a conference except a discussion of post-war activities in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The discussion was at one time directed toward the American Catholic Press and the decision to supply it with factual information concerning the various services supplied the soldiers by the recognized service organizations consisting of Y.M.C.A., the K. of C. and the Jewish Welfare Agencies.

One of the members of this distinguished group expressed a desire that one paper lead off in a campaign of publicity and that this paper be the Jesuit publication *America*. So specific a recommendation met with question and the speaker defended his choice by explaining the position *America* held in the Catholic publishing field, the distinction it maintained for the high cultural and educational value of its content and the class of its readers.

'America' Comments on Sedition Case

As a specific illustration of the attitude of *America* 21 years later we quote its leading editorial under the simple word *"Comment"* in its issue of February 10, 1940:

"Eighteen men were arrested on January 14 in New York by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One was released almost immediately. The remaining seventeen, properly handcuffed, were brought to the Federal Building in Brooklyn. Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz addressed them: 'You are charged here, from the first day of July, 1939, to the thirteenth day of January, 1940, with conspiracy with other people to overthrow the Government of the United States by seizing a quantity of firearms and munitions. Are you guilty or not guilty?' Each defendant replied: 'Not guilty.' Judge Moscowitz held each in $50,000 bail. In due time, the seventeen will be put on trial. Thus far, the story is clear.

"Beneath the simple surface facts of men being charged with sedition are concealed other layers of facts. Some of the men arrested on January 14 were members of the Christian Front. In its origin, the Christian Front was one of several religious groups dedicated to Catholic Action. It had, for one of its objectives, the aim of combating Communism and other subversive ideologies. Some of the members, who were anti-Semitic, became vociferous and troublesome, both to the Jews and to their associates. Through the activities and excesses of such members, the Christian Front came to be regarded as an affront to the Jews. As a result, Jewish Action swung into operation. A committee of Jewish leaders, therefore, determined that the Christian Front should be obliterated. Thus far, the story remains clear.

Jewish Actionists Urge Investigation

"Anti-Semitism is not, in itself, a crime punishable by law. The anti-Semitic person, however, must observe the law. On this basis, Jewish Action secured the co-operation of the municipal authorities of New York, of the Attorney General's office in Washington, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Through a period of six months, evidence was sought as to the activities of those members of the Christian Front who were judged to be anti-Semitic. Those suspected were found to be of varied types and affiliations. It was discovered that these suspects were vulnerable on the charge that they were conspiring against public order and the Government. For this alone were they arrested. One of them, at least, had Bund connections and, as reported, an otherwise bad record. One of them, it is asserted, was a "plant"; in the language of his associates, "a rat." Some of the others among the seventeen freely admitted that they were members of the Christian Front but very vehemently proclaimed their loyalty to the United States; they opposed Communism, they said, because it was a destructive force in their country. They are now in jail, and in due time will be judged as to whether or not they are guilty of sedition. The story is not so clear.

"Public opinion has been aroused against these men, not because they were seditious but because they and others with whom they associated were believed to be anti-Semitic. The newspapers have played up the anti-Semitic slant more than they have the horrors of sedition. Likewise, the resentment of the public has been skillfully maneuvered against the Christian Front. In addition, the excesses of some members of the Christian Front are utilized for the purpose of attacking the Catholic Church and for hostility toward Catholics. Following the arrests in New York, the witch-hunters began scouring the country, seeking to involve or to punish or to ruin any citizen who was in the least way connected with the Christian Front. ***There is no question of conspiracy or sedition; there is, frankly, the question of anti-Semitism.***

Unwise Leaders Create Anti-Semitism

"In Philadelphia, for example, members of the Christian Front were brought to trial; there was no evidence against them; they were released as innocent; nevertheless, they were condemned by public opinion as if they were criminals. The investigations have been pressed in many more large cities, on the twin charge of sedition and anti-Semitism, always with reference to the Christian Front. And now the finger is pointed toward Detroit: Evidence has been carefully collected to press charges against Father Coughlin. *If the proceedings advance, he will not be brought to court because of any alleged anti-Semitic utterances or activities, but for other reasons. And yet, every person in the United States will know that proceedings have been instituted against him solely because he is charged with being anti-Semitic.*

"This racial conflict in the United States, as exemplified by the story of the seventeen men of Brooklyn, is one of deep seriousness and grows daily more menacing. We speak honestly and sympathetically to our fellow citizens who are Jewish. We detest anti-Semitism and we condemn it as they do. We consider it to be a dangerous discord in our national and social life. We are wholly in favor of every legitimate and honest effort to combat it and to suppress it. ***We believe, however, that the methods being taken by some of the Jewish leaders are producing and are likely to produce an anti-Semitism that will be uglier and far more dangerous.*** We would appeal, then, to the saner and the wiser Jewish leaders to curb those who are helping to inflame a dangerous malady. And at the same time, we would assure them that we are seeking to curb those Christians who are likewise inflaming the evil."

It Must Work Both Ways

Editorial in *America*—February 17

"Whether we like it or not, the Gentile and the Jew, the Catholic and the non-Catholic, must find a way to live together in our nation. The alternative to such a common life would be a regime of organized minorities, such as have turned Europe into a battleground and would turn America into a desert. We entertain complaints, suspicions and dislikes, grounded and ungrounded; but we cannot escape one another's company. Each group may keep its playgrounds, its hearthsides or its nurseries for itself, but we cannot live in a separate nation. We have to ask of one another, therefore, certain sacrifices. These are painful to perform and painful to talk about. Those who mention them are accused of being disturbers of the peace. Even though these words may be misinterpreted, let us, none the less, frankly say that the Jew, if he is to live with the Catholic, must ask the Catholic to renounce anti-Semitism. There can be no peace between Catholic and Jew, if the Catholic attributes to Jews an essential malevolence and sees a Jewish hand behind every one of the evils—moral and economic—of our time. The Catholic, however, if he is to live in peace with the Jew, must ask the Jew to renounce anti-Catholicism; to cease seeing a menace to civic liberty in the attempts of Catholics to provide religious education for his children; must understand and respect the Catholic point of view on certain vital questions of public and private morals."

Young Radicals Boo President

(Continued from Page 1)

But before he finished speaking, the delegates sought to convince the President that they were interested in something other than "democratic processes of American Government." When Mr. Roosevelt ventured to condemn Soviet Russia's aggression in Finland, he was booed by delegates scattered throughout the youthful throng.

Even the most bitterly partisan foes of the New Deal would not stoop to such conduct; an adult patriot would respect the President's office, if not his political personality. The memory is still fresh of Southern soldier-gentlemen saluting Negro officers in the World War, in spite of their race, because they were Army officers. These young Red rowdies of our day would not be expected to understand this kind of "respect." It would infringe upon their "Constitutional right" to boo, hiss, shriek, rant, rave, and act the part of the hoodlums that these young Communists demonstrably are.

Next, the pampered "students of democracy" visited the Halls of Congress ostensibly to obtain further knowledge of the democratic processes of government. And here they attempted to turn a dignified national legislative session into a Union Square Moscow circus. They jeered, booed and hissed the Members of Congress. Majority Leader Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives threatened, at one point, to have the galleries cleared. He expressed the wish that a company of Marines might be mustered to give the "students of democracy" an object lesson with several spanking paddles!

Capital Certain Now That Dies Was Right

The delegates, invited by Mrs. Roosevelt to spend the week-end at the Executive Mansion, gave White House attaches some of the most trying moments they have known in several administrations. The young guests returned to their austere quarters in the late hours of the night, bearing unmistakable marks of fighting in street brawls.

The youthful "students of democracy" closed their sessions after expressing love for John L. Lewis and his C.I.O., and paving the way for political affiliation with labor's Non-Partisan League; after refusing a resolution to bar all supporters of totalitarian governments from membership; and after shouting down resolutions to oppose Communist Russia's assault on Finland, and to bar subversive groups from membership in the Youth Congress.

The unmistakable feeling left in the Capital's collective mind was that the Dies Committee most certainly was right about the Youth Congress being truly communistic. But at a press conference Mrs. Roosevelt once more expressed her belief that Youth Congress members in no way sympathize with the Russia of Stalin.

What Mr. Roosevelt thought is not clear. The President had gone as far as any American could go in applauding the actions of the Youth Congres; indeed, he went further than many Americans would go in this regard. Mr. Roosevelt told the youngsters plainly that if they wished to be Communists that was their business. But, he reminded them, if they desired to be Communists, they must be "Constitutional Communists."

Mr. Roosevelt Juggles a Few Paradoxes

"As Americans you have a right to call yourselves Communists," the President said. "You have a right peacefully and openly to advocate certain ideals of theoretical Communism, but as Americans you have not only a right but a sacred duty to confine your advocacy of changes in law to the methods prescribed by the *Constitution of the United States . . .*"

And here Mr. Roosevelt knotted himself into a pretty paradox. A Communist is a Communist only because he believes in class warfare and the overthrow of world capitalism by the working classes. This does not exempt the United States. A Communist can have no respect for the Constitution except insofar as its protection will aid him in working for the eventual overthrow of the Government founded upon it.

The President's comment suggested a still further paradox. The Executive is himself no Communist, and yet on more than one occasion he has indicated a thoroughgoing disregard for the Constitution as a relic of an outmoded "horse and buggy" era in America. He has boldly sought to circumvent its checks and balances by a Supreme Court packing scheme and dictatorial powers under the guise of an emergency. Thus his counsel to youth is the old saw: "Do as I say but not as I do."

LAST CALL ON BIG BONUS

'Golden Opportunity' Period in Great 'Forward America' Contest Ends Midnight, Monday, March 4, 1940

EXTRA PRIZES—WIN THEM NOW!

Whether you are already a Contestant in our great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest—or about to become one—you can win some mighty fine intermediate prizes between February 10 and the end of the First Period—March 4.

TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS IN CASH WILL GO TO THOSE WHO SNAP INTO IT AND TURN IN THE MOST NEW BUSINESS BETWEEN THE ABOVE DATES.

Here's how it works out and — remember — every bit of business turned in by a Contestant will be a credit for final computation at the end of the Contest to see who win the eight beautiful cars, and the big cash awards.

$100.00—February 10 to February 27

The three Contestants who turn in the largest amounts of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between February 10 and Noon of February 27 will be sent prize checks of $50.00, $30.00 and $20.00 respectively. EVERY DOLLAR TURNED IN DURING THE 17 DAYS BETWEEN FEBRUARY 10 AND FEBRUARY 27 COUNTS ON THE NEXT OFFER BELOW, AND ALL VOTES COUNT IN COMPUTING FOR THE GRAND PRIZES.

$125.00—February 10 to March 4

One Hundred Twenty-five Dollars will touch the peak of these special prizes for quick action, and will go to the three Contestants who turn in the largest amounts of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between February 10 and Midnight of March 4. These awards are $65.00, $35.00 and $25.00.

Remember that March 4 marks the end of the First Period in which the largest possible Bonus Vote—40,000—is allowed on NEW subscriptions.

Why not strike out right now to win the top one of all these three special awards? You can pull out $115.00 in quick prize-money by being first in both of these offers. Turn in the most new money from February 10 to February 27, (win $50.00); then have the most new money turned in for the entire period from February 10 to March 4 (win $65.00 more). Total—$115.00.

Winners of these extra prizes will be announced together with the winners of Grand Prizes at the end of the Contest.

Get in line right now for these intermediate prizes. The quick cash will come in handy, and you will be piling up your final vote towards the big winning at the end. Let's go!

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to any person more than 16 years of age, except employes of Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, their families or close relatives. The management reserves the right to reject objectionable nominations.

2. Contestants may obtain subscriptions anywhere and may be assisted by any person. Candidates must make a cash report during each of the final two weeks of the Contest.

3. Votes are not transferable from one active contestant to another active contestant. Contestants cannot withdraw in favor of other active contestants; nor can contestants give or transfer subscriptions to another contestant.

4. Votes will be issued on paid-in-advance subscriptions (new or renewal) for SOCIAL JUSTICE, including Coupons and free votes.

5. A *new* subscriber is one who was not taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail when the Contest was announced. Votes are issued subject to verification. Contestants who turn in old (or renewal) subscriptions marked "new" may forfeit votes received on such subscriptions.

6. No statement, assertion or promise, either written or verbal, made by any of the solicitors, agents, contestants, or any other than published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, will be recognized by the publishers or the Contest management.

7. All Contestants are held responsible for all moneys collected. They must remit such amounts in full on schedule at frequent intervals or on demand to the Contest Department.

8. Prizes are to be delivered in Detroit, Michigan, to winners without cost as soon as the official judges announce the results of the Contest. In case of ties duplicate prizes or their equivalent will be awarded.

9. The management reserves the right to place additional prizes on the list.

10. The Contest opens on January 1, 1940, and closes April 15.

11. Any questions or controversies that may arise are to be settled by the Contest Manager, and his decision will be final and conclusive.

12. In event of typographical or other error, it is understood that neither the publishers nor the Contest Management shall be held responsible, except for the necessary correction of the same.

13. By entering the Contest, a Contestant agrees to accept the decisions of the Contest Management and official judges as final.

Monday—March 4—at the stroke of Midnight—the "Golden Opportunity" Period of our great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest will come to an end.

That means that no longer after that hour will you be able to "cash in" 40,000 Extra Bonus Votes on every new yearly or two-yearly subscription you get for SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.

If you have not yet entered this great competition, in which eight cars, $15,000.00 in cash and cars, will be distributed in a few weeks to 136 Contestants—

We say, if you have NOT yet entered—

YOU STILL HAVE TIME TO ENTER AND WIN THE CADILLAC, THE CHRYSLER CROWN IMPERIAL, THE LINCOLN-ZEPHYR — OR ANY OF THE OTHER FIVE BEAUTIFUL CARS — AND YOU HAVE YOUR CHANCE AT A HANDSOME CASH AWARD.

In our former automobile subscription contest, held last year, several winners who landed in the "big money" did not enter until quite late. It's not WHEN you enter that counts. It's what you DO after you enter.

Read carefully the list of Contestants on the inside pages. Is there anybody entered from your city, town or community? If not, see what a big chance that affords you. It means YOU HAVE FRESH TERRITORY IN WHICH TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS AND WIN!

You have NO COMPETITION! You positively can enter today — organize your friends to work for you—and win the Grand Prize. You positively CAN do this.

Now, here's the big point to keep in mind: the First Period ends at Midnight of Monday, March 4. Between now and then you get 40,000 Extra Bonus Votes on each NEW subscription you turn in. You get these 40,000 Extra Votes IN ADDITION to the Votes on Regular Schedule (see schedule inside).

At no time in the Contest—after March 4—will you receive as many Bonus Votes as this on new subscriptions! Within the coming week you absolutely can pile up enough Bonus Votes to win.

So, take the tip and enter right now. Use the Nomination Blank below. This gives you 5,000 Votes "right off the bat." Then send in your initial subscription, using the "Start-Off" Subscription Blank. Twenty thousand more Votes right there. Then you get credit for the Votes on Regular Schedule.

That's how to start TODAY. Then you are in — and on your way. A little work in spare time from then on until the Contest closes on April 15—and the Cadillac or one of the other charming cars can be yours.

Your chance to win is every bit as good as that of any other contestant. So—get in—and get to work.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL CONTESTANTS

All Contestants are requested to keep well in mind the "deadline" date on the 40,000-Vote Bonus. It is Midnight of Monday, March 4.

In order to obtain credit of 40,000 Extra Votes on all new yearly or two-year subscriptions, your letter containing your cash turn-in, your stubs and your Remittance Report MUST be postmarked at or before that hour—Midnight of Monday, March 4.

Please be sure your stubs are made out properly. Use care in making out your Remittance Report.

ACT FAST—YOU'RE STILL IN TIME

'Start Off' SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

*Name of Subscriber*_____

*Address*_____

*City or Town*_____

*State*_____

(Your own subscription or renewal will count)

NEW SUB._____ OLD SUB._____

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first yearly subscription, will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription, as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to a Contestant.

NOMINATION BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

_____1940

Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please enter my name as a Contestant in the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

*My Name is*_____

*My Address is*_____

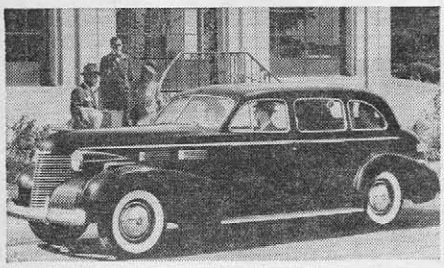
*City or Town*_____ *State*_____

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

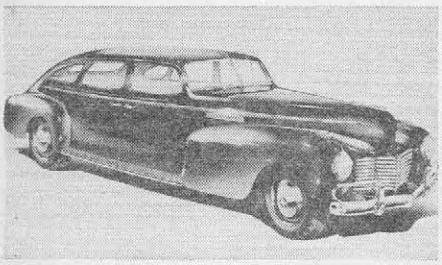
Work for Your Friend

GRAND PRIZE



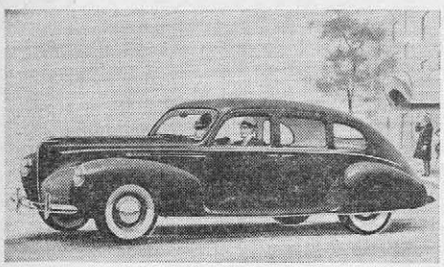
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body

SECOND PRIZE



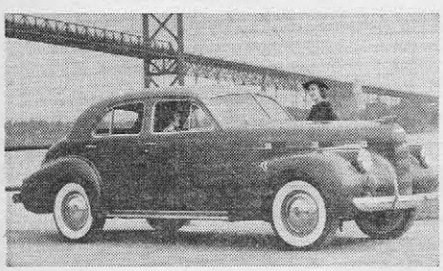
Chrysler Crown Imperial

THIRD PRIZE



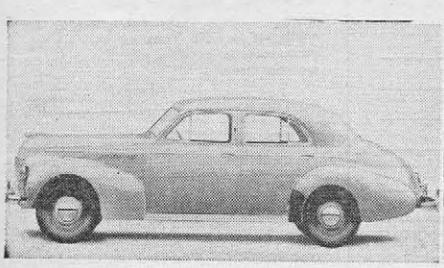
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12

FOURTH PRIZE



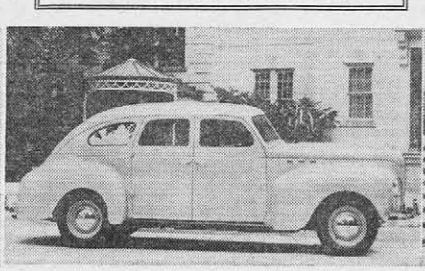
La Salle 52 Special

FIFTH PRIZE



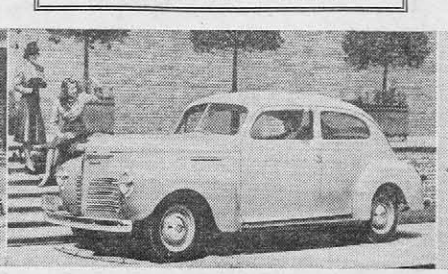
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan

SIXTH PRIZE



De Soto Custom Sedan

SEVENTH PRIZE



Plymouth De Luxe Sedan

CALIFORNIA

Badamo, Jos. J.—Los Angeles 35,000
Bulson, A. H.—San Fernando 35,000
Dean, James W.—Los Angeles 35,000
de la Hautiere, Rosalie—
San Francisco 35,000
Duggan, William—Sonoma 35,000
Feldmann, Eleanore T.—Glendale 35,000
Green, Evelyn—Indio 35,000
Hurley, E. A.—Oakland 35,000
Ledwith, M. C.—San Francisco 35,000
MacInnes, Jessie—Los Angeles 35,000
Mertens, Mrs. C. W.—Oakland 35,000
Steadman, Thomas—San Francisco 5,000
Weber, Mrs. Clara—Los Angeles 35,000
Wightkin, Anne—Los Angeles 35,000

CONNECTICUT

Ahlquist, Carl A.—New Britain 35,000
Anastasio, Angelo—Waterbury 35,000
Baker, Thomas—Bridgeport 35,000
Capewell, Mrs. W.—Bridgeport 35,000
Cornedi, Mario—Torrington 35,000
Crowley, Marion—Bridgeport 35,000
Dillon, John J.—Naugatuck 35,000
Fagan, Chas. A.—Bridgeport 5,000
Fitzgerald, Dan—Naugatuck 35,000
Gelhar, Frank Otto—New Haven 35,000
Haggerty, Frank—Bridgeport 35,000
Hathaway, Mrs. Lucy H.—Bristol 35,000
Joyce, Master Ed., Jr.—New Haven 35,000
King, Mary E.—Stamford 35,000
Kumpitsch, P. F.—Hartford 35,000
Lehr, Mrs. Hattie—Union City 35,000
Maher, Julia A.—Windsor Locks 35,000
McDonald, Harry—Hamden 5,000
McGowan, Frances M.—Bridgeport 35,000
Mills, Albert E.—West Port 35,000
O'Keefe, John T.—Waterbury 35,000
Partyka, Leo—Hartford 35,000
Rachbauer, Mrs. Mary—Durham 35,000
Reidy, Martin—Bridgeport 35,000
Riley, Jos. H.—New Haven 35,000
Shea, William M.—New Haven 35,000
Tyrrell, Lola V.—Bristol 35,000
Wylie, Alice—Hartford 35,000
Young, John J., Jr.—Hartford 5,000

DELAWARE

Brown, Helen M.—Ashley 35,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Borrill, Suzanne—Washington 5,000
Hoerner, Theresa—Washington 35,000
Hurley, Wm. L.—Washington 35,000
Lavin, Helen—Washington 35,000
O'Meara, Sadie Ellen—Washington 35,000
Swinburne, Mrs. M. J.—Washington 35,000

FLORIDA

Grubbs, Elsa G.—Delray Beach 35,000
Kelly, James—Miami 35,000

ILLINOIS

Allen, Mrs. Mary—Chicago 35,000
Arkin, Mrs. D.—Chicago 35,000
Blighty, Jack—Chicago 35,000
Blouin, Robert—Chicago 35,000
Buhnerkemper, Clarence—Alton 5,000
Burns, Dan—E. St. Louis 35,000
Clark, Mrs. Pat—Wataga 35,000
Colleran, Mary Therese—Chicago 35,000
Conness, Robert—Lostant 35,000
Dall, Henry G.—Aviston 35,000
Denault, John L.—Mendota 35,000
Donovan, Elizabeth—Chicago 35,000
Evans, John A.—Joliet 35,000
Flick, Rudolph N.—Chicago 35,000
Friedel, Jos. J.—Chicago 35,000
Gallagher, Mrs. M.—Chicago 35,000
Gaul, Mabelle—Chicago 35,000
Golden, Margaret—Chicago 35,000
Groskie, Elizabeth—Chicago 35,000
Hanratty, Michael—Chicago 35,000
Hart, Dorothy—Rockford 35,000
Helfrich, Philip—Waterloo 35,000
Higgins, Mrs. John—Seneca 35,000
Holtgrave, Frank—Trenton 35,000
Horan, Peter P.—Chicago 35,000
Hrdlicka, Mrs. Christine—Chicago 35,000
Jackson, James A.—Chicago 35,000
Jepson, Mrs. Alice G.—Chicago 35,000
Killelea, Mrs. V. P.—Chicago 5,000
Kinsley, Mrs. Nora—Rockford 35,000
Korte, Fred, Jr.—Germantown 35,000
Kunkel, Rev. B.—Smithton 35,000
Lawler, Mary—Chicago 35,000
Lynch, P. J.—Champaign 35,000
Magan, F. T.—Chicago 35,000
Mankas, Mrs. L.—Chicago 35,000
McCarthy, Mrs. K. H.—Chicago 35,000
McGrath, Mrs. T.—Chicago 35,000
McLaughlin, Agnes—Chicago 35,000
McManaman, Mrs. F.—Waukegan 35,000
Melito, Vince James—Chicago 35,000
Miller, Edw. A.—Chicago 35,000
Miller, Mrs. Eliz.—Chicago 5,000
Miller, Mr. & Mrs. Henry—Chicago 35,000
Mills, J. F.—Galesburg 35,000
Minertz, Math. H.—Sterling 35,000
Morgan, Mrs. Mae—Chicago 35,000
Murphy, Phyliss—Chicago 35,000
Nehls, B. E.—Chicago 35,000
O'Brien, Daniel J.—Chicago 35,000
O'Neill, Margaret—Lemont 35,000
Ottensmeier, Herman—Breese 35,000
Parker, Mrs. Lawrence—Chicago 35,000
Pietschmann, Paul—Chicago 35,000
Piraino, S. J., Jr.—Chicago 35,000
Probst, Mrs. Louise—E. St. Louis 35,000
Richardson, Mrs. K.—Chicago 35,000
Richter, Mrs. Ann—Cicero 35,000
Roy, Alex—Chicago 35,000
Rust, Mrs. Daisy—E. St. Louis 35,000
Ryerson, Herbert E.—Wheaton 35,000
Schwarz, Geo. L.—Chicago 35,000
Sister M. Seraphim—Chatsworth 5,000
Steinacher, Jerome B.—Carrollton 35,000
Supala, Mrs. M. G.—Berwyn 35,000
Talbot, Agnes M.—Chicago 5,000
Trauscht, C.—Chicago 35,000
Tripton, Mrs. E.—Chicago 35,000
Urban, Mrs. Barbara—Chicago 35,000
Waterman, Myrtle M.—Big Rock 35,000
Werk, Frank—Chicago 35,000
Wodtke, Herman R.—Chicago 35,000
Znidarsic, Tilda—Waukegan 35,000
Zobel, Hans J.—Chicago 35,000

INDIANA

All-American Club—Indianapolis 35,000
Andrews, Wm. J.—LaFayette 35,000
Borowski, John C.—Indiana Harbor 35,000
Bowman, Katherine—Indianapolis 35,000
Claffey, Mrs. Mae—South Bend 35,000
Collins, Mrs. Geo. W.—South Bend 35,000
Humig, Joseph—Connersville 5,000
Kempe, Albert—Indianapolis 35,000
Kluesner, Frank—Celestine 35,000
Nunlist, Chris—Batesville 35,000
Pettit, Mrs. Margaret—Indianapolis 35,000
Schuhler, S. J.—Fort Wayne 35,000
Shepherd, Peter M.—Logansport 35,000
Stingle, Olive O.—Lafayette 35,000
Taylor, A. R.—Hobart 35,000
Tentegge, Mary—N. Terre Haute 35,000
Torres, Aristeo H.—E. Chicago 35,000
Trudeau, Joseph F.—New Albany 35,000
Weiffenback, Mrs. Clara—
Indianapolis 35,000

IOWA

De Mill, Mary—Rolfe 35,000
Drummy, Rev. Clair C.—Peosta 5,000
Dunham, John W.—Sioux City 35,000
Finsor., Floyd H.—Cedar Rapids 35,000
Holub, Rev. Wm. M.—Epworth 35,000
Huckle, Bill J.—LeMars 5,000
Kleinpeter, Vincent J.—Wesley 35,000
Klosterman, Arthur—Dyersville 35,000
Kurt, Louis M.—Dubuque 35,000
Leppert, Wm.—Dubuque 35,000
Lopez, Frank—Cedar Rapids 35,000
Rastetter, Mrs. Geo.—Decorah 35,000
Schaffer, John S.—Lacona 35,000
Schroeder, Chris—Clear Lake 35,000
Stringer, Mr. & Mrs. Leo—Waterloo 35,000
Tondreau, Mrs. C. V.—Davenport 35,000
Uhlenhake, Greg—Ossian 35,000
Vernon, Mrs. Fred G.—Jewell 35,000
Young, Wm. H.—Lansing 35,000

KANSAS

Gnidica, Daniel—Kansas City 35,000
Herrman, Anton J.—Liebenthal 35,000
Paris, Frances—Larned 35,000
Thompson, Betty—Muncie 35,000

GRAND PRIZE $
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood

Second Prize $
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 5-Pass.

Third Prize
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12, 4

Fourth Prize
La Salle 52 Special, 4

Fifth Prize
Pontiac 4-Door Sed

Sixth Prize
De Soto Custom, 4-D

Seventh Prize
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Doo

Eighth Prize
Ford Tudor De Luxe S

Ninth Prize (Cash)

100 Grand Cash Prizes

27 Special Cash Prizes 1,

Total of Awards $15,

KENTUCKY

Campbell, B. J.—Louisville
Hellmann, Julia—Louisville
Lammers, Frank—Louisville
Pottinger, F. X.—Owensboro
Rudolph, Frank J.—Louisville
Stephens, I. C.—Philpot

LOUISIANA

Henderson, Jos. Ben—New Orle

MAINE

Lem, Rev. Wm.—So. Berwick
MacDougall, Rod—Rumford
McAvoy, Mrs. Jos. F.—Benedic
Smith, Mrs. M. E.—Augusta

MARYLAND

Borkowski, Mrs. W.—Stemmers
Bi.delis, Leonard—Baltimore
Dell, Stanley—Baltimore
Harn, Mrs. C.—Baltimore
Marzicola, Mrs. P.—Edgewood
Northrop, A. M.—Silver Spring
Staubs, Rose Marie—Stemmers

MASSACHUSETTS

Alner, John E.—Roxbury
Antell, Robert—Spencer
Arundel, H.—Jamaica Plain
Ashcroft, Jean—E. Boston
Ballard, Mrs. Ruby J.—Lynn
Beaumier, Narcisse—Lawrence
Beauregard, Lena—New Bedford
Bernard, Sosine—Gardner
Bird, Margaret A.—Roxbury
Canavan, Anne—Dover
Casey, Agnes M.—Springfield
Chartier, Mrs. Laura—Middleb
Chiasson, Mrs. C.—Cambridge
Clement, Ellen M.—Montello
Conforti, Daniel A.—Medford
Corbett, Edmund R.—Boston

d in the Big Contest

\$2.995.00
eetwood Body

\$2.245.00
mpecial, 4-Door,
ass.

1.483.00
V-12, 4-Door

1.440.00
pecial, 4-Door

1.152.00
oor Sedan

985.00
om, 4-Door

805.00
e, 4-Door Sedan

777.00
e Luxe Sedan

500.00

rizes 1.618.00

izes 1.000.00

\$15.000.00

UCKY
ville 35,000
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isville 35,000
nsboro 35,000
ouisville 35,000
ot 35,000

IANA
New Orleans ... 35,000

NE
Berwick 35,000
mford 5,000
—Benedicta 35,000
ugusta 5,000

LAND
temmers Run 35,000
timore 35,000
re 5,000
ore 35,000
dgewood 35,000
r Spring 5,000
temmers Run 35,000

USETTS
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Plain 35,000
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—Lynn 35,000
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w Bedford 5,000
lner 35,000
oxbury 35,000
r 35,000
ingfield 35,000
—Middleboro ... 35,000
mbridge 35,000
ontello 35,000
Medford 35,000
Boston 5,000

Corrigan, Mrs. Margaret—Boston ... 35,000
Costello, James A.—So. Boston ... 35,000
Cote, Armand—Lowell ... 35,000
Cronin, Catherine H.—Lawrence ... 35,000
DeMeo, Frank—Fall River ... 35,000
Doherty, Helen—Jamaica Plain ... 35,000
Duggan, John F.—Waltham ... 35,000
Ferguson, Wallace—Pittsfield ... 35,000
Finley, Dorothy—Woburn ... 35,000
Fitzpatrick, J. E.—Lynn ... 35,000
Gerrard, Catherine R.—Springfield ... 5,000
Goulet, Leo—N. Abington ... 35,000
Grant, Elizabeth—Waltham ... 35,000
Harnedy, Patrick J.—Methuen ... 35,000
Harrington, C. J.—So. Boston ... 35,000
Heffernan, Donald F.—Quincy ... 5,000
Johnson, Frank W.—Milton ... 35,000
Labelle, Andres—Chicopee Falls ... 5,000
Lachert, Mrs. Victor—Haverhill ... 35,000
LaFleur, Leon—Willimansett ... 35,000
Lamb, Faustine W.—Bridgewater ... 35,000
Littlefield, Mrs. Eliz.—Charleston ... 35,000
Lohan, Kathleen—Springfield ... 35,000
MacRae, Mrs. Margt.—Roxbury ... 35,000
Magner, Mrs. Margaret—Dorchester ... 35,000
Mailloux, Odilon J.—Brighton ... 35,000
Martin, Mrs. Eliz.—Dorchester ... 35,000
Martin, Wm. F.—Charlestown ... 35,000
McCrady, W. J.—Lowell ... 35,000
McGovern, E. L.—Webster ... 5,000
McGrail, Mrs. Margt.—Cambridge ... 5,000
McNally, Ann—Milton ... 5,000
McNaught, L. W.—Roxbury ... 35,000
Melanson, Mrs. Alice—Salem ... 35,000
Miley, John F.—Roxbury ... 5,000
Mollicone, Wm.—Worcester ... 35,000
Monagle, Wm.—Everett ... 35,000
Mullaly, J. E.—Worcester ... 35,000
O'Brien, Margaret M.—Worcester ... 35,000
O'Callaghan, Vincent—Somerville ... 5,000
O'Neil, Mrs. Sophia—Malden ... 35,000
O'Sullivan, Wm. P.—Dedham ... 35,000
Pasquini, E.—Ludlow ... 35,000
Pitts, Gretta—Wollaston ... 35,000
Prunier, Ernest R.—Worcester ... 35,000
Reardon, Mrs. Patrick—Arlington ... 35,000
Sampson, Margt.—E. Boston ... 35,000
Sevigny, Royal—Boston ... 35,000
Shaw, Benjamin H., Jr.—Waltham ... 35,000
Silva, Mary—S. Dartmouth ... 35,000
Smith, George—Norwood ... 5,000
Sullivan, Mrs. M. J.—Springfield ... 35,000
Swanson, Mrs. F. L.—Medford ... 35,000
Tessier, Rene J.—W. Somerville ... 35,000
Therrien, Albina—Haverhill ... 35,000
Travers, Ernest F.—Revere ... 35,000
Vegelahn, Maud—Dorchester ... 35,000
Yokell, Helen—Allston ... 5,000
Young, Mrs. Chas.—Beverly ... 35,000

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Beall, Mrs. Winifred—Dearborn ... 35,000
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Coleman, Margaret M.—Pontiac ... 35,000
Courier, Ezra—Pinconning ... 35,000
Cracchiolo, Joseph—Detroit ... 35,000
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Deneweth, Mary—Detroit ... 35,000
Devine, Mrs. P.—Detroit ... 35,000
Fusek, Elmer—Detroit ... 5,000
Golenberke, Florentine—Detroit ... 35,000
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Hehein, Alma—Iron Mountain ... 35,000
Keeler, Aug. G.—Chesaning ... 35,000
LeBeau, Ray—Carney ... 35,000
Maher, Michael—Detroit ... 5,000
McCann, Jane—Detroit ... 35,000
McDonald, Donald J.—Gd. Rapids ... 5,000
McDonald, Loretto H.—Mt. Pleasant ... 35,000
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Montreuil, Vincent—Detroit ... 35,000
Nix, R. P.—Kalamazoo ... 35,000
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Priemer, Emily—Detroit ... 35,000
Quigley, Mary—Dearborn ... 35,000
Quinn, Kathryn—Roseville ... 35,000
Rademacher, Rosa R.—Westphalia ... 35,000
Rentz, Mrs. John—Royal Oak ... 35,000

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Small, Blanche—Flint ... 35,000
Sova, Leo J.—Saginaw ... 5,000
Spotts, Peter J.—Detroit ... 35,000
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Tilby, Mrs. Anna—Detroit ... 5,000
Ulrich, Marcella—Vandalia ... 35,000
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Van Norman, Mrs. Chas.—Saginaw ... 35,000
Vereker, James P.—Flint ... 35,000
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Walby, Norman—Detroit ... 35,000
Walsh, John—Detroit ... 35,000
Weiss, Frank—Grand Rapids ... 35,000
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Whoriskey, Mrs. A.—Detroit ... 35,000
Zink, Peter J.—Detroit ... 5,000

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Dahlheimer, Frank—Anoka ... 35,000
Dittman, Vivian—St. Paul ... 35,000
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Dziuk, Ben—Foreston ... 35,000
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Finn, Mrs. Henry C.—Deerwood ... 35,000
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Hayes, Hugh—Lake City ... 35,000
Kane, Mrs. J. J.—Minneapolis ... 35,000
Kilian, Frank A.—Melrose ... 35,000
Kruchowski, Nicholas—Chisholm ... 5,000
Langevin, Henry—Duluth ... 35,000
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Mahoney, Bernadette—Minneapolis ... 35,000
Mallak, Martin—St. Paul ... 35,000
Mechtel, A. F.—New Prague ... 35,000
Mentes, Arnie—St. Paul ... 5,000
Monroe, Marie A.—St. Paul ... 35,000
Olson, Adolph R.—Minneapolis ... 5,000
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Scheibel, Mary A.—Minneapolis ... 35,000
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Wilt, L. R.—St. Paul ... 35,000
Witte, Joe—Wabasha ... 35,000
Zachman, Florence—Rogers ... 35,000

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Boyer, Norbert—Desloge ... 5,000
Brown, Frank A.—St. Louis ... 5,000
Davis, Joseph W.—Webster Groves ... 35,000
De Moor, Joseph B.—St. Louis ... 35,000
Ebert, Ferdinand—St. Louis ... 35,000
Eckhard, C. J.—St. Louis ... 35,000
Goetz, T. P.—St. Louis ... 5,000
Jacobs, Theresa K.—St. Louis ... 35,000
Liddy, B. L.—St. Louis ... 35,000
Luethmer, Genevieve—Rich'd Hts. ... 35,000
Morrello, Jos. F.—St. Louis ... 5,000
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Poetz, Rose—St. Louis ... 35,000
Schwartz, J. H.—Boonville ... 35,000
Simms, Chas. O.—Maplewood ... 35,000

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Cole, Wm.—Fremont ... 35,000
Fournier, Paul H.—Manchester ... 35,000
Gaudreau, Edw.—Portsmouth ... 35,000
Merton, Mrs. Beatrice—Nashua ... 35,000

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Collins, Edw. F.—Union City ... 35,000
Conlon, Wm. Jos.—E. Orange ... 35,000
Coogan, Peter J.—Hillsdale ... 35,000
Cooney, Catherine—Red Bank ... 35,000
Corbley, John C.—Newark ... 35,000
Davidoff, Alex—Flemington ... 35,000
Gilpatrick, Lawrence—Oakland ... 35,000
Huber, Luise—Long Branch ... 5,000
Jordan, John J., Jr.—Bayonne ... 35,000
Jordan, Mary E.—Bayonne ... 35,000
Keelan, Mary—Keansburg ... 35,000
Lawless, Mark—Edgewater ... 35,000
Lennon, Mrs. James—Trenton ... 35,000
Ludwig, William—Lyndhurst ... 5,000
Manning, Catherine E.—Newark ... 35,000
McFadden, James J.—Newark ... 35,000
McNally, Mrs. B. J.—Westfield ... 35,000
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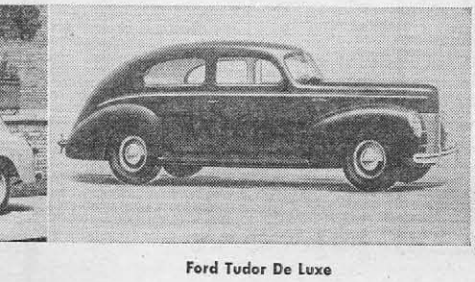
Platt, Lawrence J.—Clifton ... 35,000
Sand, C. M.—Ridgefield Pk. ... 35,000
Smith, Mary—Newark ... 35,000
Sweeney, John J.—Jersey City ... 35,000
Wolfsgruber, Stefan—Titusville ... 35,000

EIGHTH PRIZE



Ford Tudor De Luxe

(Continued on Page 14)

Once more we print for your information a list of Contestants in our great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. Owing to a rush of mail at Royal Oak, the list is not quite complete. If you have entered the Contest and your name does not appear on the list, do not worry. You have received full credit for your entry and cash turn-in. Your name will appear in a list to be printed in two weeks.

You will notice we have credited Contestants only with 5,000 Votes or with 35,000 Votes. We have done this to distinguish between Contestants we call "active," those who have turned in their initial subscription, and those we call "inactive," who have entered but who have not yet got down to real work.

The figure, 35,000, does not by any means indicate the actual standing of many Contestants on the books.

At the request of scores of Contestants, we have decided not to announce publicly the full vote standings. THIS IS DONE FOR THE PROTECTION AND AID OF EACH INDIVIDUAL CONTESTANT.

Contestants do not wish their competitors to know how many votes they have accumulated. Each Contestant knows his or her own vote credits, because receipts are issued as soon as cash turn-ins are received. A careful check is maintained at all times in our offices.

This places all Contestants on an equal footing. Of course, every person in the Contest realizes he or she must persist to the very end. Prizes are awarded solely on the basis of votes accumulated. Naturally, the big awards will go to those who turn in the most vote-getting business. So the motto for all must be: "Work and Win."

A Contestant who is credited with only 5,000 Votes today COULD WIN THE CADILLAC, THE CHRYSLER, THE LINCOLN-ZEPHYR or any one of the other prizes by getting down to work right away and piling up the Bonus Votes before the end of the "Golden Opportunity" Period at Midnight of Monday, March 4.

The Ninth Prize in the great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest is \$500.00.

There will be 100 Grand Cash Prizes totaling \$1,618.00 ranging from \$150.00 downwards.

Over and above these, 27 Special Cash Prizes totaling \$1,000.00 will be distributed during the progress of the Contest to those who turn in the largest number of subscriptions or the highest amount of subscription money during periods to be stated later.

So you see, there is not a man or woman, boy or girl, among the army of SOCIAL JUSTICE readers who cannot, with a little work among friends in spare time, "land in the money." But—

IN ORDER TO WIN—YOU MUST ENTER!

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to
SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months (\$1.50)	4,000
1 year (\$3.00)	10,000
2 years (\$6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA Votes will be allowed on each \$15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

40,000 EXTRA Votes up to March 4; 30,000 EXTRA Votes from March 5 to March 18; 25,000 EXTRA Votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA Votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

Address All Contest Mail to:
'CONTEST MANAGER' SOCIAL JUSTICE
Royal Oak, Michigan

Get YOUR Name on This Victory List

(Continued from Page 13)

NEW YORK

Becker, Francis E.—Schenectady 35,000
Beirne, Mrs. Kathryn—New York 35,000
Beirne, Thomas—Brooklyn 35,000
Belts, Mrs. Cora—Fulton 35,000
Berrigan, Mary E.—Yonkers 35,000
Bidinger, P. H.—Lyons Falls 35,000
Bonici, Estelle—New York 35,000
Briegel, Mary—New York 35,000
Brown, Mae E.—Syracuse 35,000
Buckley, Julia C.—
Belle Harbor, L. I. 35,000
Byrne, Hugh F.—Haines Falls 5,000
Byrne, Thos. J., Jr.—Woodside 35,000
Caffrey, John E.—Syracuse 35,000
Cahn, Anna—Astoria, L. I., N. Y. 35,000
Callahan, Florence J.—N. Y. City 35,000
Campbell, Mrs. Mary—N. Pelham 35,000
Caulfield, Regina B.—Bronx 35,000
Cheesfeld, E.—Bronx 35,000
Cole, Wm. J.—Brooklyn 35,000
Constable, Mrs. A.—Geneva 35,000
Cos, Beatrice—New York 35,000
Creegan, Thomas—Brooklyn 35,000
Culligan, Mrs. S.—New York 35,000
Darcy, Margaret—New York 35,000
Denfeld, Miss M.—Glendale, Bklyn. 35,000
Dennedy, Jerry—New York 35,000
DePau, Carrie—E. Syracuse 35,000
Dietz, Daniel J.—Bronx 35,000
Dirkschneider, Eliz.—Elmhurst, L. I. 35,000
Dolan, Hugh, Jr.—Bronx 35,000
Early, John F.—Bronx 35,000
Egan, Frank—Flushing 35,000
Enright, James—Corona 35,000
Enright, Nora M.—New York 35,000
Farrell, Francis—New York 35,000
Felsbury, F.—Bronx 35,000
Fey, Clarence J.—Boonville 35,000
Fink, Leopold—Brooklyn 35,000
Fischer, Robert—Brooklyn 35,000
Fiset, A. O.—Brooklyn 5,000
Fragoso, Joseph D.—New York 35,000
Gallagher, James—Buffalo 35,000
Gallagher, Peter—Brooklyn 35,000
Garges, Charlotte—Rochester 35,000
Garlock, Lawrence R.—Buffalo 35,000
Geiger, John T.—Troy 35,000
Gibbons, Martin—Brooklyn 35,000
Gilberg, Wm. J.—Brooklyn 35,000
Grady, Maurice—New York 35,000
Gray, Mrs. O.—New York 35,000
Hansen, K.—Bayside 35,000
Harte, Mrs. J.—Brooklyn 35,000
Hartmann, Therese—Tuckahoe 35,000
Harvey, Anna J.—Jamaica 35,000
Herman, Helen—New York 35,000
Higgins, John—Brooklyn 35,000
Hofmann, Henry—Woodside 35,000
Hofmann, Herman—Corona 35,000
Hughes, Howard—New York 5,000
Hundemann, Mrs. S.—
W. Brighton, S. I. 5,000
Jackson, Myron J.—Cohoes 35,000
Johnson, Lawrence H.—Olean 5,000
Kane, Martin—Corona 35,000
Keller, Miss Mary—New York 35,000
Kelly, Harriet F.—Brooklyn 35,000
Kelly, James—New York 35,000
Kelly, M. J.—Bronx 35,000
Kelly, Thomas—Brooklyn 35,000
Kenefick, Mrs. James—Utica 5,000
Kenny, Mrs. Mary—Yonkers 35,000
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Kerwin, Mrs. J.—Auburn 35,000
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Kling, Mrs. Ann—Wayland 35,000
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Lawless, John—New York 35,000
Leo, Miss Nora—Brooklyn 35,000
Link, Mrs. Anne—Valley Stream 35,000
Lucenti, Peter P.—New York 35,000
Lynch, Catherine—Brooklyn 35,000
Lyons, Mrs. Denis—New York 35,000
MacInerney, Julia V.—Dunkirk 35,000
MacLean, W. F.—Jamaica 35,000
Magee, Frederick, Sr.—Brooklyn 35,000
Mahoney, H. Jos.—Brooklyn 35,000
Malley, William—Brooklyn 5,000
Martin, Charles—Brooklyn 35,000
Martin, Julia—New York 35,000
Martin, Patrick—New York 35,000
McCabe, Miss Eliz.—Jackson Hts. 35,000
McCabe, Peter A.—Elmhurst 35,000
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McCourt, Catherine—Astoria 35,000
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McKenna, Mrs. Mary—S. Ozone Pk. 35,000
McManus, Andrew—New York 35,000
Messner, Karl—Brooklyn 35,000
Mott, Samuel—Flushing 35,000
Murphy, Elizabeth H.—Geneva 35,000
Neilson, Albert P.—Brooklyn 35,000
Nolan, Pat—Elmhurst 35,000
Norton, Harold E.—St. Albans 35,000
O'Donnell, James—Bronx 35,000
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O'Hehir, John J.—Brooklyn 35,000
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Reid, Robert J.—Syracuse 5,000
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Carney, Mrs. C.—Toledo 35,000
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Cole, Mrs. Leonard—Newark 5,000
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Coyne, Bridie—Cleveland 35,000
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Schmidt, M. N.—Pittsburgh 5,000
Shomo, Edward J.—Pittsburgh 35,000
Smith, V. J.—Altoona 35,000
St. Cin, Louise—Pittsburgh 35,000
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Theis, Mrs. Mary—Philadelphia 35,000
Vogt, Phil C.—Yeadon 35,000
Weaver, J. H.—Littlestown 35,000
Welsh, James—E. Falls 35,000
Werb, Mrs. Fred—Willow Grove 35,000
Zimmer, Wm. J.—Sharon 35,000

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Sweeney, Katie—Providence 35,000
Tabellario, Philip—Providence 35,000
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Freeland, Lambert—Spring Hill 5,000

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Pope, Margaret—Camden 35,000

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Aumann, Frank—Marshfield 35,000
Battitori, August—Milwaukee 35,000
Berg, Emil P.—Milwaukee 35,000
Broeren, Elmer L.—Forest Junction 35,000
Delmore, John J.—Milwaukee 35,000
Dufenhorst, A. E.—Wauwatosa 35,000
Durand, Felix A.—Spooner 5,000
Dustmann, Carl—Milwaukee 35,000
Farrell, Mrs. W. J.—W. Allis 5,000
Felber, Frank—LaCrosse 35,000
Fox, John—Burlington 35,000
Hartz, Hugo F.—Milwaukee 35,000
Herrmann, Theo.—Milwaukee 35,000
Hornung, Richard—Mazomanie 35,000
Karls, Paul W.—Madison 35,000
Kennedy, James L.—Maribel 35,000
King, Clarence—Wausau 5,000
Kinney, Anna F.—Madison 35,000
Klann, Mrs. Anna—Milwaukee 35,000
Koenig, Lola B.—Milwaukee 35,000
Lane, Jennie—Fall River 35,000
Linck, Maggie—Cuba City 35,000
McKenna, Mrs. F.—Big Bend 35,000
Meindl, Frank—Butternut 35,000
Nussbaum, Leonard—Appleton 35,000
O'Brien, Elizabeth—Madison 35,000
Padrutt, J. O.—Chippewa Falls 35,000
Rebholz, Jos. Wm.—Milwaukee 35,000
Renner, Anna—Milwaukee 35,000
Rice, Elizabeth P.—Milwaukee 35,000
Roders, Mrs. Marcella—Kenosha 35,000
Schilder, Henry—Sheboygan 35,000
Schmidt, Paul W.—Sheboygan 5,000
Schwab, Alfred—Plum City 35,000
Serchen, Rudolph F.—Milwaukee 35,000
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Vespalec, John—Milwaukee 35,000
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Farm and Labor

Labor Board Practices May Draw Prosecution

Representative Hoffman Says Chairman Madden Violated Criminal Code

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Like the brook of story-book fame, the stream of evidence pointing to irregularities in National Labor Relations Board practices threatens to go on forever.

Probably the most concrete and most serious accusation yet levelled against board members came last week on the floor of the House when Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan demanded that criminal charges be brought against Board Chairman J. Warren Madden. Hoffman asserted Madden had violated the United States criminal code by using Federal funds to lobby against reduced board appropriations and against revision of the *Wagner Act*.

Penalty for the offense, according to Edmund Toland, counsel for the House Committee investigating the board, is removal from office, a $500 fine, or one year's imprisonment, or all three. Madden has admitted to the committee that he instructed regional directors of the board on the delicate art of influencing Congress. He admitted, too, that through efforts of the board a proposed reduction in the body's 1938 Congressional appropriation had been prevented.

Madden's colleague, Edwin S. Smith, whose pro-C.I.O. leanings have generated a clamor for his resignation from the board, also revealed he had been active in rallying labor support for his superior's legislative lobby.

Demanding that Madden be forced to stand trial for his apparently illegal conduct, Congressman Hoffman quoted the criminal code which provides that:

"No part of the money appropriated by any act shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a member of Congress, to favor or oppose by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation."

On the basis of that statute it seems as though Madden has convicted himself by his own admissions. However, the committee has asked Attorney General Robert Jackson for his opinion in the matter and will withhold action pending Jackson's reply. Observers wondered whether ardent New Dealer Jackson would push ardent New Dealer Madden into hot water by rendering an opinion in agreement with Hoffman.

Another event featuring the week's list of revelations concerning the board was the disclosure by Madden that the board had a working agreement with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by which certain business firms were "black-balled." Under this arrangement, Madden testified, the R.F.C. agreed to refuse loans to companies accused by the board of unfair labor practices.

Thus the board not only exerted all its own power to force employers to see the C.I.O. way, but it used financial pressure of another entirely separate Governmental body. It must be remembered that the board's construction of the term "unfair labor practices" often means that a company has been guilty of nothing more than recognizing an A.F.L. unit or an independent union instead of the C.I.O. for collective bargaining purposes.

CLARE E. HOFFMAN

That was not all of the board's didoes, according to evidence presented to the committee. It was submitted that Chairman Madden and his cohorts had hired two men as trial examiners although both persons were outspoken friends of the C.I.O. and both had previously dickered for jobs with the John L. Lewis organization.

Madden identified a letter, written to a board member in 1937 by J. Raymond Walsh, one of the men involved. Disclosing the obvious tie-up between the board and the C.I.O., the letter read in part: "A position with the C.I.O. or one with your board would be far and away the most attractive to me, and constitute the directions in which I could do the best work."

Judging by the infamous record of the board—its baiting of employers, its notorious bias for the C.I.O. and against other unions, the majority of board officers have sentiments identical with those of Mr. Walsh.

A.A.A. 'Parity' Is Not Parity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent announcement that the Department of Agriculture soon would begin distributing $225-million in parity payments to farmers co-operating with its plan to reduce surpluses of wheat, cotton, corn and rice recalls some pertinent remarks by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Although a supporter of the Wallace farm program in general, Smith complained in a speech at the association's 25th annual convention in Chicago, "everything yet done by Congress for solution of the farm problem has been done to appease the farmers rather than to solve the agricultural problem."

He urged New Deal officials and Congress to formulate a plan immediately to restore farm prices to parity and give farmers the purchasing power which they once enjoyed.

Being familiar with the problems of agriculture, Mr. Smith should appreciate the fact that this can not be done as long as the Administration retains the principles of the A.A.A. Cost-of-production legislation is the only savior.

Federation Has No Authority to Oust Racketeers—Green

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Prodded by newspapers and columnists to explain his toleration of racketeers and ex-convicts in the American Federation of Labor, President William Green declared the Federation would seek expulsion of such persons providing they are convicted in court.

He protested, however, that the A.F.L. has no jurisdiction to institute punitive proceedings against officials of its affiliated units, because it is a loose federation of organizations, most units of which are autonomous with "full authority to conduct their own affairs, to elect and remove their officials, to determine the salaries and qualifications of these officers."

If that be the case, Mr. Green confesses a fundamental weakness of the Federation—a weakness which well could cause its downfall. Mr. Green knows, as well as any dues-paying bricklayer, that "racketeering" even in the A.F.L. is not uncommon. Two prize masters of the science are George Scalise, president of the Building Service Employes International union, and George Bioff, West Coast dictator of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators. Of course there are others, but these two have come into prominence in the last few weeks.

Scalise served four years in the Atlanta, Ga., Federal penitentiary for transporting a girl across a state line for immoral purposes. Bioff, under indictment for income tax evasion, is wanted in Illinois to serve a sentence for pandering. If A.F.L by-laws do not provide authorization for expelling officers of this calibre, how does the Federation expect to maintain respectability?

Surprise! Lewis Proposes Peace Plan to Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John L. Lewis, mercurial president of the C.I.O., refuses to hold the bag handed him by his erstwhile leader. After the President had blamed Lewis for delaying labor peace negotiations, Lewis proposed that the A.F.L. and C.I.O. meet March 15 to vote on unification.

Undoubtedly, the President was entirely justified in putting the onus on Lewis, for it is a known fact that President William Green of the A.F.L. had been willing for months to renew negotiations broken off last year by Lewis.

In view of Lewis' past remarks and his organizational campaign in competition with the Federation, it is a matter of conjecture whether his peace suggestion is bona fide. Time will tell. Perhaps he has been blessed with a sudden change of heart—a realization that unions were founded and should be operated for the purpose of helping the working man and promoting co-operation between employers and employes, not as a medium for personal power and wealth for their leaders.

Heretofore Lewis has objected strenuously to A.F.L. demands that a prerequisite of peace shall be an impartial audit of the C.I.O. treasury and membership roll. Lewis claims more than 4-million, but Green declares that only about one-fourth that number are dues-payers in good standing. Apparently Green's figure is more nearly the truth, for the $1 monthly dues from 4-million members would produce a revenue of $48-million annually—and Lewis made no financial report to the C.I.O. national convention last summer.

A Tribute to James Harvey Gravell—Model Employer

"EVERYBODY would be a lot happier if employers would begin to realize that it is not good business to chisel on their employes. If they do not give labor its due voluntarily, they are going to have to do it sooner or later."

That was the labor relations philosophy of the late James Harvey Gravell, Ambler, Pennsylvania, industrialist who gave his employes $240,000 in the last three years and then died, leaving 15 of them a major interest in his $3-million business.

In 1936, Mr. Ambler, owner of the American Chemical Paint Company, which he founded in 1914, paid the debts of all his 150 employes and gave $100 each to every worker who owed no debts. This contribution amounted to $100,000. In 1937 and 1938 he distributed Christmas bonuses totaling $140,000. Wives of married employes were given $300 apiece.

These gestures, so rare in an era of industrial exploitation and class warfare, merely capped a brilliant career marked by Christian charity and justice for his workers.

"My employes have been loyal to me and I am just giving them the money rightfully due them," Mr. Gravell declared at the time. "They earned the wealth. It was they who made possible the success of this business."

Mr. Gravell died last December. When his will was probated recently it was discovered he had left the bulk of his estate to 15 of his most faithful employes. The treasurer of the company, who was named executor of the estate, was directed to incorporate the firm, divide it into 1,550 shares of stock and distribute them in 10 years to 24 beneficiaries, including friends, relatives and 15 employes whom he named. Meanwhile each beneficiary will receive the income from his shares.

Estate and inheritance taxes are expected to cut the assets approximately 50 per cent, but on the basis of past returns each share should earn between $100 and $200 annually, Mr. Gravell's attorney said. Gifts ranged from 10 shares to 240 shares to each of the beneficiaries.

Interviewed after learning of their new-found wealth, the employes naturally were elated; but one worker said he "would rather have Mr. Gravell back than all of the money he received under terms of the will." He expressed the belief that the others felt the same way.

Mr. Gravell can not be praised too highly. If all employers would follow his wonderful example by dealing with their workers in a thoroughly Christian manner there would be little if any industrial strife, for the primary cause of it would be destroyed.

There would be no reason for strikes, lockouts and inter-union warfare which rob thousands of workers of their sorely needed weekly wages—no disputes between racketeering labor leaders, no quarrels for an inefficient Labor Relations Board to settle. In fact there would be no necessity for the existence of such a board. Relations between employers and employes would be amicable with each co-operating for the welfare of both.

The Poor Man's Taxes

How New Deal Is Shifting Tax Burden From Wealthy Onto Poor

Remedy Lies in Government Control of Its Own Money and Taxation Levied According to the Ability to Pay

By BERNARD J. O'CONNOR

"We planned it that way, and don't let anyone tell you differently. Our concern is for the third of our people who are ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-housed."

These were the words of President Roosevelt in respect to the temporary blush of prosperity in 1936. Do such words apply to our changed incidence or burden of taxation?

A comparison between the five years preceding 1933 and the five years following 1933 will show that the Administration has shifted the burden of taxation from those most able to pay to those least able to pay.

Prior to the New Deal the Federal Government always taxed according to two principles: one, the ability to pay; the other, hidden taxes based upon the theory of "painless extraction." The second principle included sales or consumer taxes which bore heavily upon the masses of people, with the agricultural and the working class, of course, predominating in these masses.

In 1928, the Federal Government collected 80 per cent of its taxes from those able to pay, and 20 per cent from consumers, the bulk of whom were least able to pay. Approximately $2,243,000,000 was levied on the former group. This represented taxation on income, legacies, gifts and capital stock. About $547-million was paid in consumption taxes—on spirits and wines, tobacco, sales, documentary stamps and miscellaneous other articles.

The record for that year, as well as the ensuing nine years, is worthy of thorough study. Data used in this analysis is taken from the 59th number of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, (1937) issued by the United States Department of Commerce through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Well-to-Do Formerly Paid the Heavy Taxes

In the pre-New Deal years from 1928 to 1932, the incidence of taxation fell heavily upon those who had the ability (that is, the money) to pay, and comparatively lightly on those who did not have the ability.

In those five years the Federal Government collected $2,624,000,000 in so-called consumption taxes, and $10,129,000,000 from those who had the ability to pay. Thus, 20.6 per cent came from the consumers of the nation — the farmers and workingmen who purchase most of the spirits, wines, tobacco and other taxable goods; 79.4 per cent came, as it should, from the wealthier class, who paid taxes on incomes, legacies, gifts and, in 1928 and 1929, corporate stock. This was the record immediately prior to the New Deal.

Now comes the astounding figures of five New Deal years. In 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 the burden of taxation shifted. Uncle Sam extracted not $2,624,000,000, but $8-billion from those least able to pay; and he collected not $10-billion but $7,800,-000,000 from those who had the recognized ability to pay.

Consumers, instead of carrying 20.6 per cent of the tax load as in 1928, carried more than 50 per cent; those able to pay, instead of being assessed 79.4 per cent of the total tax burden, were charged with about 49 per cent.

Consumers' taxes in the five years immediately preceding the New Deal averaged $525,000,000 annually, but in five years of New Dealism they had risen to $1,600,000,000 annually.

New Deal Shifted Tax Burden to Poor

Conversely, taxes levied according to ability to pay averaged $2,025,-000,000 a year in the pre-New Deal period. In five Roosevelt years, however, these taxes dropped to $1,760,-000,000 annually.

The following table shows how the burden of Federal taxation has been shifted from the upper classes to the mass of consumers.

FIVE YEARS BEFORE AND FIVE YEARS AFTER ("We planned it that way")

	THE INCIDENT OF TAXATION, BASED ON			
Year	Consumption	%	Ability to Pay	%
1928	$547,100,000	20.0	$2,243,100,000	80.0
1929	539,700,000	19.1	2,398,900,000	80.9
1930	564,800,000	19.0	2,474,900,000	81.0
1931	519,850,000	22.0	1,908,000,000	78.0
1932	453,396,000	30.0	1,104,100,000	70.0
	$2,624,846,000	20.6	$10,129,000,000	79.4
1933	$ 838,500,000	51.8	$ 781,000,000	48.2
1934	1,649,000,000	62.0	1,012,000,000	38.0
1935	1,889,600,000	56.3	1,493,000,000	43.7
1936	1,618,800,000	46.0	1,901,100,000	54.0
1937	2,036,200,000	43.8	2,616,600,000	56.2
	$8,032,100,000	50.7	$7,803,700,000	49.3

State governments also have been moving farther and farther away from income tax and inheritance tax, and closer to sales taxes in the last six years.

States Switch From Income to Sales Tax

In 1932, the 48 states collected $1,-641,000,000 in taxes, of which $1,-449,800,000 was a tax on consumption. General property taxes, which amounted to $323,400,000, must be considered tax on consumers inasmuch as the property owners who pay the tax invariably pass the burden on to their tenants.

Unfortunately, complete recent statistics on state taxes are not available, but it is common knowledge that many states have adopted sweeping sales taxes in the last few years, thus passing more of the taxation burden on to purchasers of food, clothing and various other essentials.

In 1936, for example, the states added $351,700,000 in new sales taxes and $691,400,000 in gasoline taxes. An additional billion dollars per year, therefore, has been levied by the states on consumers in the last four years.

The following table shows the incidence of state taxation in 1932, before the states began this practice on a large scale:

1932 STATE TAXES

Consumptive	
Licenses and permits	$ 979,300,000
General property tax	323,400,000
Miscellaneous	141,800,000
Poll tax	5,300,000
Total	$1,449,800,000
Ability to Pay	
Inheritance	$ 143,900,000
Income	47,800,000
Total	$ 191,700,000

As the figures reveal, the tax on the wealthy was only 12.4 per cent of the total, while that on consumers was 87.6 per cent.

County governments collected $1,-020,800,000 in taxes in 1932. Of this huge total only $3 million was levied on the basis of ability to pay. This consisted of $1,500,000 each of inheritances and incomes. The remainder of the total represented levies of $877,100,000 on real property; $132-million on licenses and permits; $5,-300,000 in poll taxes; and $3,100,000 in miscellaneous assessments.

Burden on Farmer and City Home Owner

The incidence of taxation fell, then, on the farmer and the working man, who occupy the bulk of the nation's real property, namely the owned and rented homes. Real estate taxes, of course, are passed on in the form of rent to the people who occupy offices, stores and homes. In the great agricultural class these taxes cannot be passed on, for the price the farmer receives for his goods is the price dictated by the commodity and produce markets.

Of $3,373,500,000 total receipts for cities, towns and villages in 1932, $2,251,100,000 were taxes. How does the incidence of taxation lie there? The general property tax was $2,-057,400,000; the license and permits tax amounted to $116,000,000; the miscellaneous taxes were $19,300,-000; and the poll tax was $4,600,000. In other words, $2,197,900,000 was levied as consumers' taxes and only $53,200,000 according to ability to pay.

There are other local taxes and taxing units, principal among which are school districts, drainage, levee and irrigation districts, and the innumerable special assessment districts, none of which are covered in the foregoing categories.

In 1932, the total tax bill of these agencies was $1,956,700,000. Of this total, $5,200,000, or approximately one-fourth of one per cent was received from income and inheritance taxes, and $1,951,500,000, or 99¾ per cent from consumers' taxes.

96.1 Per Cent Borne by Consumer

The tendencies in taxation, therefore, are obvious. Despite all the proclamation, declaration and fireside chats to the contrary, the farmer and the worker, representing the mass of consumers, are bearing more and more of the burden of taxation. The total of our non-Federal taxes in 1932, even before the New Deal, reveals that 96.1 per cent of the burden was borne by consumers. Such taxation at that time was not based on the ability to pay, and this is true in a greater degree at present.

The total annual tax bill of the nation, that is the amount appropriated to finance all Government expenditures, is approximately $18-billion. According to a report of the Twentieth Century Fund, entitled *"Facing the Tax Problem,"* expenses of Federal, state and local governments in 1936 was in excess of $17,-400,000,000. However, the report stated, only part of this amount—$12,600,000,000 — was received in taxes. The difference, $4,800,000,000, was raised by interest-bearing bond issues.

Complete figures on non-Federal taxes after 1932 cannot be obtained. Although it may justifiably be assumed that the trend in local taxes since then has been toward more burden on consumers, in the interest of conservatism statistics for 1932 are used to compute the combined percentage of Federal and non-Federal taxes paid by consumers. Undoubtedly, the trend of Federal levies has been against consumers, so the most recent figures, those of 1936, are used for this purpose.

Consumer Must Also Pay off Bonds

Aggregate consumers' taxes paid to the Federal Government in 1936 and to all non-Federal agencies in 1932 were $8,235,800,000, while taxes based on ability to pay totaled only $2,154,200,000. The portion of the burden borne by consumers, therefore, was approximately 79 per cent. The balance, 21 per cent, was paid by those most able to afford it.

Employing this percentage in relation to the 1936 combined Federal and non-Federal tax collections of $12,600,000,000, it can be estimated that consumers paid roughly $9,954,-000,000 of the total, and the wealthier class was assessed only $2,646,000,000.

But that is not the end of the consumers' financial responsibility. They must also pay off the $4,800,000,000 bond issues floated to meet the deficit. Past experience shows that such issues are not retired for a generation. By that time interest on the bonds will have doubled the debt to $9,600,000,000. Assuming again that the estimated percentages of payment are 79 for consumers and 21 for the well-to-do, it can be ventured that the consuming public will foot approximately $7,584,000,000 of the bond bill.

If the 1936 conditions continue—as they have to date—the public, consisting chiefly of wage workers, farmers and unemployed, would be faced with annual taxes totaling $17,538,-000,000, while those most able to pay

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL TAX INCIDENCE
FIVE YEARS B. R. (Before Roosevelt)

Consumption Taxes	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Spirits and Wines	$ 15,300,000	$ 12,700,000	$ 11,600,000	$ 10,400,000	$ 8,700,000
Tobacco Manufacturers	396,400,000	434,400,000	450,000,000	444,200,000	398,000,000
Sales Taxes not separately listed	51,800,000	5,700,000	2,600,000	150,000	96,000
Documentary Stamps	43,800,000	58,700,000	72,900,000	41,900,000	27,800,000
Others (capital stock excl.)	39,800,000	28,200,000	27,400,000	23,200,000	18,300,000
	$547,100,000	$539,700,000	$564,800,000	$519,850,000	$453,396,000
Taxes based on Ability to Pay					
Income and Profits	$2,174,500,000	$2,331,200,000	$2,410,200,000	$1,860,000,000	$1,056,700,000
Legacies, inheritances, estates and gifts	60,000,000	61,800,000	64,700,000	48,000,000	47,400,000
Others, including capital stock	8,600,000	5,900,000			
	$2,243,100,000	$2,398,900,000	$2,474,900,000	$1,908,000,000	$1,104,100,000
TOTALS	$2,790,200,000	$2,938,600,000	$3,039,700,000	$2,427,850,000	$1,557,496,000

would supply only $2,016,000,000. This is an average of $584.60 for each of America's 30-million families.

Half of Family's Wage Is for Tax

What does this mean to the industrial worker? According to the *1937 Statistical Abstract* quoted above, industrial employes received an average wage of $22.82 a week in 1936. Providing he worked 50 weeks in the year—which many do not because of slack production periods, strikes or illness—the worker earned $1,141.

If he were an average consumer and the head of a family, his consumer-tax payments would amount to about $584.60—the average consumption tax for the nation's 30-million families. So, with more than half his income eaten away by taxes, he would have left only $556.40 for food, clothing, shelter, transportation, medical attention, amusement, education for his children and all the other things necessary for comfortable living.

It might be argued that a worker receiving such a small income naturally does not spend as much as the man earning $5,000, $10,000 or $50,000 a year, and therefore pays less in sales and other consumptive taxes. That is absolutely correct; but the man with the higher income does not pay proportionately more. He pays exactly the same rate as the poor man, but is fortunate enough to have adequate purchasing power to buy more comforts and luxuries. Even then he has a surplus balance which may be saved or put into productive use. On the other hand, the industrial worker is left without sufficient money to buy things he and his family actually need.

The American farmer's plight is little better than that of his urban cousin, the average industrial worker. President Roosevelt reported recently that agricultural income in 1939 was $8,519,000,000—an average of $1,252 for the estimated 6,800,000 farm families. As a consumer each family, therefore, either paid or deferred payment of its share of consumer taxes, $584.60. Thus it had only $667.60 left with which to buy all the necessities of life.

Taxation Remedy Is Plain and Clear

What is the remedy for this inequitable distribution of the tax burden? Government must have billions of dollars yearly to perform its duties. There is no escaping that, although expenses could be cut considerably through honest, efficient management by administrative officials.

Paramount, however, is the need for increasing national income so that all workers and farmers receive a fair annual return. This cannot be achieved on a real, permanent scale until the theory of scarcity as related to money is abandoned. ***Control of credit and currency must be recaptured from the international bankers who exploit the public shamelessly under the present decadent system.***

Congress must scrap the privately-owned Federal Reserve System and resume its constitutional right—and *duty*—to coin and regulate the nation's money. An honest dollar must be established, based not on debt, nor on gold that is intrinsically of little value, but on the wealth of the land—the nation's industries, its abundant agricultural productivity.

This would eliminate one of the greatest sources of Government debt—retirement of bonds and payment of interest on them. Why a nation as wealthy as the United States should have to borrow ITS OWN MONEY from private bankers and pay billions of dollars interest on that money is beyond logical explanation.

But that is exactly what happens when the Federal Government sells bonds, most of which are snapped up readily by the greedy financialists of the country. The public, the average consumer, becomes the unwilling but helpless victims of this financial legerdemain conceived by bankers and executed for their own benefit.

Let Government Tax Bond Profits

Men of modest or moderate means no longer purchase Government bonds solely as security. Taking a leaf from the books of bankers and insurance companies, they now buy them because of their yield, usually about 3 per cent. The return is not only greater than that offered by many private issues, but always more certain. A further inducement which makes these bonds attractive is their tax-exempt feature. Prosperous holders of profit-producing Government securities **pay no tax on the wealth they hold** and increase at the expense of the poor. Yet the poor, who can ill-afford it, are the people who **pay most of the taxes which in turn are given the wealthy as interest on their tax-free bonds.**

Ridding the nation of this vicious Federal Government borrowing system, under which the poor are bled in order to enrich the wealthy, will be a slow process, judging by the present rate of progress. However, the evil can be attacked at least partially. The incidence of taxation can be shifted somewhat to those with the assumed ability to pay. The prosperous can be made to shoulder their share of the debt burden by paying tax on their incoming-producing Government bonds.

There arises some doubt whether outstanding bonds may be taxed, but there is scarcely any question that taxing new issues would be legal. Many authorities agree that under the broad language of the income tax amendment, permitting the Federal Government to tax income "from whatsoever source derived," Congress is empowered to levy assessments on future issues of Federal, state, county, municipal and all other local agencies. The total bonded debt of these 183,000 Governmental bodies is approximately $65-billion, hence a tax on holders of the bonds would alleviate some of the consumer burden now weighing so heavily on the farmer and laborer.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL TAX INCIDENCE
FIVE YEARS W. R. (With Roosevelt)

Consumption Taxes	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Spirits and Wines	$ 8,000,000	$ 89,900,000	$195,400,000	$ 256,300,000	$ 312,600,000
Fermented malt liquors	35,100,000	168,900,000	215,500,000	249,100,000	281,500,000
Tobacco Manufactures	402,700,000	425,100,000	458,100,000	501,100,000	552,200,000
Sales Taxes not separately listed	243,600,000	385,300,000	342,100,000	382,700,000	450,600,000
Documentary Stamps	53,400,000	62,100,000	38,700,000	64,800,000	65,700,000
Others (excl. cap. stock)	95,700,000	520,700,000	638,800,000	164,800,000	373,600,000
	$838,500,000	$1,652,000,000	$1,889,600,000	$1,618,800,000	$2,036,200,000
Taxes based on Ability to Pay					
Income and Profits	$746,700,000	$819,600,000	$1,105,700,000	$1,427,400,000	$2,173,700,000
Legacy and gifts	34,300,000	113,100,000	212,100,000	378,800,000	305,500,000
Others (incl. cap. stock)		80,100,000	91,500,000	94,900,000	137,400,000
	$781,000,000	$1,012,800,000	$1,409,300,000	$1,901,100,000	$2,616,600,000
TOTALS	$1,619,500,000	$2,664,800,000	$3,298,900,000	$3,519,900,000	$4,652,800,000

True, present income tax statutes do cut deeply into the incomes of those in the upper brackets. Many high-salaried citizens are assessed more than half the amount of their incomes. On the face of it that seems to be an exorbitant tax; some describe it as unfair and destructive of private enterprise. Such complaints, of course, have merit. But the fact remains that even after the millionaires and near-millionaires have shared their tremendous earnings with the Government *they still have more left from one year's income than the average American makes in a lifetime.* In other words, their apparent excessive tax assessment works no hardship on them or their families. They are still well able to buy not only all the necessities of life but most of the luxuries which contribute to comfort and happiness.

On the other hand, the average American worker, with an income of $1,200 or less, and the unemployed man with no income except his relief check, feel much too keenly the burden of consumer taxes such as sales taxes, hidden taxes and shifted taxes which aggregate about 75 per cent of the total tax burden. When their share of taxes is paid not enough money remains to buy all the essentials of life, much less the luxuries.

Consequently the tax structure, as well as the financial system from which it emanates must be revised according to the 16th principle of Social Justice — ***sanctity of human rights must be preferred to sanctity of property, with Government's chief concern for the poor.***

Some Wish-Thinking of the Week Among the Press Smear Brigade

No ANTI-COUGHLIN speculation appears too wild to be given circulation by the smear brigade, it seems. One cannot censure the press boys too severely, for the newspaper men are being victimized by some powerful misinformers.

For example, a trans-ocean radio bulletin dated at Vatican City is arresting, if not very informative:

"VATICAN CITY—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, MAY ASK FOR the suppression of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, America's radio priest, IT WAS INDICATED IN VATICAN CIRCLES here.

"Taylor's arrival IS EXPECTED SOON, and it WAS BELIEVED that the activities of the priest WILL BE one of the earliest topics he WILL DISCUSS. OFFICIAL CIRCLES in Washington, IT IS KNOWN, long viewed with disfavor the utterances of the clergyman who had been accused of carrying on anti-Semitic and anti-capitalistic propaganda.

"HIGH ECCLESIASTICAL CIRCLES, IT IS SAID, would have preferred the President to have appointed a Catholic to the post rather than Taylor, who is a Protestant. IT IS REALIZED, however, that Mr. Roosevelt had to overcome objections in the United States to any appointment at all and that THIS PROBABLY INFLUENCED his choice of a Protestant."

Now, read that again, noting the emphasized phrases. What is such a news item worth by way of information? Exactly less than nothing.

Vatican City Denies Wild One From U.S.

A United Press cable from Vatican City is a companion piece with the above; but this was, obviously, an effort of a reliable news service to check up on a smear rumor that appears to have been deliberately "planted" in the United States.

We read:

"VATICAN CITY, Feb. 12—(U.P.)—A report from the United States that the Holy See had instructed Archbishop Edward J. Mooney, of Detroit, to deliver an ultimatum to Fr. Charles E. Coughlin to cease broadcasting on political and racial subjects, brought a denial from authoritative Vatican quarters today.

"But it WAS ADMITTED UNOFFICIALLY that the Vatican WOULD NOT BE DISPLEASED with such a development, as the VATICAN HIERARCHY CONSIDERS that priests should devote themselves to pastoral matters, not interfering in political affairs except in very exceptional circumstances.

"These QUARTERS POINTED OUT," etc., etc., etc.

The *Detroit News* carried the following footnote on the above item from Vatican City:

"Informed of the foregoing dispatch, Fr. Edward J. Hickey, chancellor of the archdiocese of Detroit, said: ***'The story sounds exaggerated to me.'***

" 'It seems improbable that Archbishop Mooney would instruct Fr. Coughlin to cease broadcasting on political and controversial subjects,' he added. ***'It is not the policy of the American bishops to issue such broad pronouncements'.***"

Pearson and Allen 'On the Inside'

But it remained for Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, the left-handed columnists dizzy from their daily whirl on the "Washington merry-go-round," to cap the pile with the "smear of the week":

In their syndicated column on February 13th, these "inside revealers of the inside" of Washington, wrote:

"WASHINGTON, D. C. — INSIDE STORY of the mystery-shrouded cancellation of Father Charles E. Coughlin's recent Sunday broadcast is that his ecclesiastical superiors FINALLY HAVE SPOKEN.

"Coughlin HAS BEEN TOLD BLUNTLY that he cannot continue his RACIAL AND POLITICAL FULMINATIONS on the air—and remain a Catholic priest. If he does, HE WILL BE UNFROCKED.

"This ultimatum was delivered through his censor by Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit, Coughlin's diocesan superior, WITH THE FULL APPROVAL OF VATICAN AUTHORITIES . . .

". . . Archbishop Mooney had ordered the deletion of certain portions of this speech. Coughlin had agreed to abide by the Archbishop's ruling, but THEN TURNED ROUND, DEFIED INSTRUCTIONS AND DELIVERED THE PREVIOUSLY CENSORED reference to Murphy.

"On the following Sunday, February 4, Coughlin's entire speech was censored AND THE PRIEST WAS FORCED TO CANCEL IT.

"The rejected speech, ACCORDING TO INSIDE SOURCES, was another defense of the Christian Front." . . . etc., etc., etc.

Ho, hum; who's looney now? Do not under-rate Messrs. Pearson and Allen. They're good. Patently, they have access to "inside" sources that would seem to be better than those of His Excellency, the Archbishop of Detroit, or Father Coughlin.

Just in case you've forgotten it, Mr. Pearson was the news man who dug up the letter forger in that "get Mr. Dies" smear, that did not work in Congress. But it almost did! You've got to give these fellows credit.

The Voice of Congress

Either from the Congressional Record, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deserved wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR

Men Will Die for Love of the Land

By HON. JOSH LEE
Senator from Oklahoma

WILLIAM C. BULLITT, former Ambassador to Russia, attended a dinner a few years back in Moscow with some of the old Bolsheviks who subsequently were purged—Zinoviev, Kamenev, and Bukharin. They were talking about the early days of Bolshevism, when Communist Russia was struggling for its existence. They were conferring with Lenin about the menacing drive of the White Russian armies when he surprised them by saying that he believed the peasants ought to be allowed to own their farms, just as in capitalist countries. Several of the old Bolsheviks present replied; "Oh, no. We couldn't vote for that. It would be contrary to orthodox Marxism."

Whereupon Lenin retorted: "You fools, don't you understand? Let the peasants feel the land; hold it; run it through their hands. Then they will fight for it against the returning landlords, and win. Afterward we can take it away from them and communize it."

Which is just what Lenin did. The peasants, fighting for their own land, put up a magnificent battle. The Whites were driven back, and out. The allied expeditionary forces in Siberia were stopped dead. Russia became a great power. Whereupon the farms were collectivized.

The Finnish-Russian war presents a parallel today. The Finns are fighting for their own land. Wise legislation, dating back some years, broke up most of the great Finnish estates and distributed the land among the peasants.

The Russians are fighting for their collectives, and, consequently, fighting with a remarkable lack of zeal.

The love of Americans for the land is one of our great national traits. Witness such plays as *"Tobacco Road"* and such motion pictures as *"The Grapes of Wrath."*

Embarrassed by Red Associations

By HON. JOHN JENNINGS, JR
Representative from Tennessee

IT IS the "hit dog that howls." Who are they that yelp about the exposures made by the Dies Committee? Certainly it is not the law-abiding citizen. It is not the patriotic American who believes in the preservation of our institutions.

Every soldier, every civic organization, every newspaper, and every religious denomination in my district, every good citizen, is in favor of the continuation of the work of the Dies Committee. Those who oppose the investigations being made by this committee illustrate the old truth that wrongdoers "love darkness rather than the light because their deeds are evil."

An outcry has been raised by fellow travelers of our Communists and our "Reds" that by the fires kindled by the Dies Committee the garments of some of our pinks have been scorched. Well, it is an old adage that "if you lie down with dogs, you will get up with fleas;" and that "if you play with pitch, you will be defiled."

We all know that "birds of a feather flock together," and if our pious "pinks" do not wish to be hit and burned with the barrage that the Dies Committee has put down upon them and their ilk, let them disassociate themselves from the "Reds" who are undertaking to destroy this nation. If they find themselves embarrassed when the floodlight of publicity is turned on them, they should remember that "evil communications corrupt good manners," and that a man is known by the company he keeps.

The truth of it is our "pinks" in the association with the "Reds" are "chained to a body of death," and if they are embarrassed by the putrefaction of this body of death they have no one to thank but themselves. Even though there be those in high places who look with tender solicitude upon the plight of our "Browders" and the straits in which our "Bridges" find themselves, this is of little concern to the sound-hearted, hard-headed, everyday American citizen who believes in his country and in the decencies of the American way of life.

Representative Lemke's Tribute to Borah

By HON. WILLIAM LEMKE
Representative from North Dakota

SENATOR BORAH was greater than Presidents—greater than kings.

He was an American citizen—an intellectual giant who was not afraid to say "No."

He was the enemy of greed and selfishness, of fraud and deception.

He was not cowed by kings, queens, or Presidents.

He belonged to the class of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun.

His name, the same as theirs, for years had been mentioned as a Presidential possibility. But the king makers would not have it that way. They prefer more docile men.

Senator Borah is not dead. He is part of the infinite. His name now more than ever will be associated with human progress.

He will continue to live in the nation's memory through generations. He will be remembered by every man and woman who works for an honest living.

His grave will become a shrine for those who appreciate and know true greatness.

U.S.S.R. Would Cure Most Communists

By HON. CLARENCE J. McLEOD
Representative from Michigan

Excerpt taken from an address by Hon. Noah M. Mason of Illinois.

THE BEST WAY to stop the spread of Communism would be to transplant all Communist leaders, pink intellectuals, parlor advocates of Communism to red Russia, and compel them to live there in the midst of Communism for a period of three to five years. If this were done, I guarantee that 999 out of every 1,000 thus transplanted would be permanently cured of the disease.

Of course there are other things that should be done to check the growth of this red menace, such as:

1. Put the unemployed back to work in private industry at decent wages and thus remove the mass discontent, the fertile soil in which Communism thrives.

2. Stop spreading class prejudice and hatred, which makes such an excellent seed bed for Communist seed.

3. Bring about a better and more equitable distribution of the products of labor.

4. Cultivate, encourage, develop the one crop we need in America—Americanism, patriotism — or whatever you want to call it.

If we will put forth our every effort toward the production of a real crop of Americanism, there will be no room for these foreign isms

Bridges' Citizenship Plea a Mockery

By HON. LELAND M. FORD
Representative from California

Editorial from the Palisadian, of Pacific Palisades, California.

"HARRY BRIDGES' announced intention of becoming an American citizen 'at the earliest possible moment' would seem to place him in a quandary knottier than any problem he has run up against in all his stormy career as a left-wing labor czar. Either he has changed his un-American views or else he hasn't studied carefully the nature of the oath a candidate for citizenship must take.

"Here on the West Coast where Bridges is known best, and where tens of millions of dollars have been lost in 5 years of violent, Bridges-dictated strikes, there is only scorn for the notion that Bridges can square his un-American activities by taking the oath of citizenship.

"Bridges' victory in the deportation hearing cannot erase his abuse of businessmen for pursuing their American right to engage in free enterprise. And his frank contempt for property rights, his open use of the strike — not as a means for securing the rights of labor but as a strictly offensive weapon for the destruction of employers as a class —sound suspiciously Stalinesque to American ears.

"It will be a strange sight to see Harry Bridges, the ruthless, power-mad strike dictator, whose every act attests his distaste for democracy, with his hand solemnly raised, pledging allegiance to the American flag, American institutions, and the American people."

Bank Chains Planned to Control U.S. Gold

By HON. J. THORKELSON
Representative from Montana

IN 1928 the international financiers, or the international planners, began to prepare the foundation for that which we have today—dissension, hatreds, and a nearly bankrupt nation. If you recall, it was during the four years from '28 to '33 that the various bank corporations were formed, and the question may be asked, for what purpose?

Was it to aid the people in the outlying districts or communities?

It was not. It was, instead, a deliberate preparation to concentrate the nation's wealth in the larger cities in order to enforce poverty upon outlying communities. It was to allow the larger banks and brokerage houses to cover up unsound international transactions, uncollectible loans, and other wildcat banking, which left us holding the bag after the World War.

This merger of banks was brought about by stock transactions in which many losses were sustained by gullible buyers of this stock. It left some of our real bankers, who understood local conditions, bankrupt and displaced by men favorable to the corporation; and banks which had been of great aid in the community under the new management indifferent to local interests.

I shall not elaborate upon this at this time, but the point to bear in mind is that chain banks, next to Federal monopolies, are the most malicious and destructive concentration of power that we have ever had. Both are a retarding influence upon development, destructive to private industry, and will, if permitted to continue, destroy our nation's earning power.

These bank chains or bank corporations were organized in the hope that Congress would enact the *Gold Reserve Act*, which was actually passed in 1934. Their hope was to secure to themselves the control of all the gold in the United States, and, in addition to that, control of our commodity currency and credit. The *Gold Reserve Act* is in itself a most contemptible and unconstitutional piece of legislation which has impoverished our people and left them at the mercy of international exploiters.

Bolshevism's Plan Is to Contaminate

By HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
Representative from New York

Excerpt taken from an address by Justice Judge Jacob Panken on January 14, 1940

"BOLSHEVIK ideology was not intended to be confined within its own borders. Like worms boring into healthy trees and fruit, Russia's ideology was made to bore into and within the democracies.

"Bolshevism is an ideology which denies the truth, mocks decency, abandons morale, and epitomizes the lie. It developed in a philosophy which spurns the culture—and culture is accumulated decencies and morals of the ages—of all who refuse to accept Bolshevism. The moral code, accepted by man and by which he lives, is regarded as capitalistic and, in consequence, it must be destroyed. That's Bolshevism. That also is Naziism.

"The human race has, over the centuries, stored up the results of its experience and out of experience came our concepts of right, truth, and justice. The philosophy of Bolshevism is like that of Naziism. That of the Nazis is also the philosophy of the Bolsheviks. Destroy all that has been created, acquired, and built."

F.B.I. Pictures Grossly Unfair

By HON. MARTIN J. KENNEDY
Representative from New York

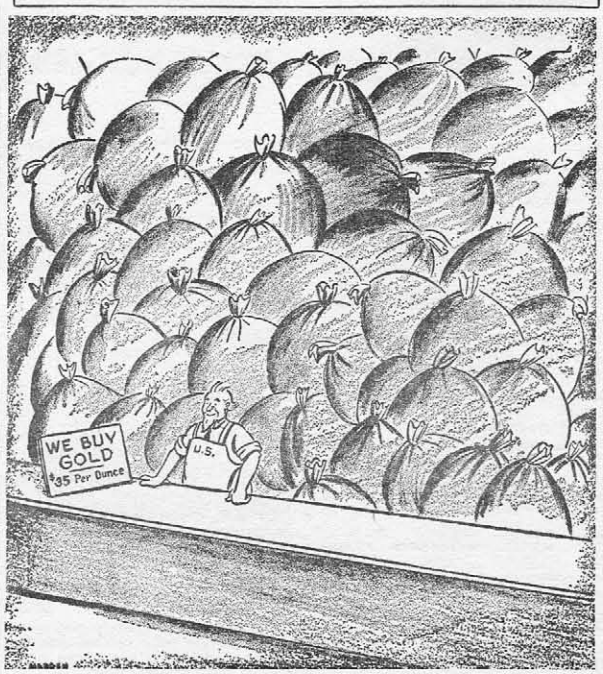
RECENTLY, in the Federal court of the Eastern district, 17 men were arraigned and each one was held in $50,000 bail. Although these men were charged with a serious crime against the Government, bail in the amount of $50,000 is certainly excessive. I do not believe there is any precedent for such exorbitant bail, especially in view of the excellent records of most of the arrested men. However, I am not personally concerned with this phase of the case because I do not know any of the individuals, nor do they live in my district.

My interest in the matter arises out of the conduct of our Government officials after the arrest. I believe what then happened to these men was a definite violation of their constitutional rights as well as an occurrence which we would very loudly protest if it were permitted in a foreign country.

I refer to the publication of their pictures in a recent issue of a weekly magazine in such a manner as to seriously reflect upon the men. This magazine published a complete front view and a side view of each arrested man and across the chest was an identification tag indicating that the picture was taken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The release of these pictures, printed in a publication, evidently with the approval and consent of the Department of Justice, was grossly unfair to the arrested men and a practice which has no sanction either in law or in common decency.

My only purpose in discussing this matter is to direct the attention of the Congress to this situation, with the hope that the practice of the Department of Justice in making available for publication in the press pictures of an arrested person will be stopped. Under our Constitution every man is considered innocent until proven guilty, and we should do everything possible to protect that right.

What Happens When You've Got It All, Uncle?



—Cartoonist Mergen in the Miami Daily News.

The Responsibility of Wealth

Part Nine of an Historical Study of the Immorality of Interest

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

IN THE FOURTH article of this series of articles on Interest and Usury entitled *"Lending Money Without Interest"* there was discussed the type of loan recommended by St. Luke.

This was a loan, the repayment of which was not expected on the part of the lender.

The security was "The Great Security."

Before leaving the study of interest and usury in the Middle Ages, it is necessary to understand the attitude of the Christian toward his private possessions.

The Middle Ages were the golden ages of the Christian Faith.

St. Luke was understood in those days: *"And if you lend to them of whom you hope to receive what thanks are to you? For sinners also lend to sinners for to receive again as much."*

Under a chapter entitled *"Almsgiving,"* the distinguished and erudite Dominican, the Reverend Bede Jarrett, O.P., M.A., of England has contributed in his *"Mediaeval Socialism"* a remarkable treatise covering the subject of "almsgiving."

From this book, *"Mediaeval Socialism,"* the content of this article is borrowed freely and without any qualm of conscience, for it represents as do the other chapters of Father Jarrett's little book, the keenest thinking on mediaeval social notions.

St. Thomas Followed on Ownership and Use

It was Thomas Aquinas who laid down the fundamental distinction between the ownership of property and its use.

This doctrine of St. Thomas taught that though man privately possessed property, its use was common to all.

It was according to St. Thomas that the mediaevalist believed thoroughly in the private ownership of property but only on certain conditions. The ownership may be mine but the use is not limited to me. The ownership is private but the use must be public, or common. It is only by the common enjoyment of private property that private possession is justified.

Life's inequalities demonstrate that one man is born to ease or wealth, while another comes into this world with every positive disadvantage of poverty and misery.

Father Jarrett refers his readers to the dissertation of Henry of Langenstein who, in the fourteenth century, wrote his famous *"Tractatus de Contractibus,"* an essay dwelling in part upon the variety of fortune as it favored or disfavored the millions in the world.

Private Property but Common Use

Private property was instituted by the law of nature so that there would not be unending strife among those of wide and different abilities to fight for their share in a theoretical common ownership.

To make possible a decent Christian life all property should not be held in common. The Christian way is the way of private property in the possession of the individual with its use freely and widely spread among suffering humanity.

Thus did Christianity in its mediaeval teachings reverse the subject of the pagan, Plato, who believed in common property but not its private use?

Instances of common property with private use, of course, are infrequent at the present day unless, for example, we take an illustration of a President going fishing with the common property of the United States; the vessel, with the taxpayers paying the wages of the seaman, the price of the tackle and even the cost of the suckers used as bait.

The mediaevalist reversed Plato in theory and the President in practice.

The mediaevalist recognized, we repeat, the frightful inequalities in wealth, position and ability.

The mediaevalist strongly defended, amidst these inequalities, the right of private property in the sense, of course, of personal ownership so that property be kept personal and its use be held to the common good. That "common good" they simply call "almsgiving" or "almsdeeds."

St. Thomas had quoted St. John, *"Let us not love in word nor in tongue, but in deed and in truth."*

The mediaevalist followed the precept of St. John and "almsgiving" became directed by the law which the average Christian took unto himself, namely, superfluous wealth must be distributed widespread in alms.

Well-to-Do Must Share Superfluity

Naturally a man must first provide for himself and for his own household. For it was virtually suicide to give away that which was necessary to life, nor was one to dispense of his wealth merely to get rid of it. Wealth was not a curse. Contrariwise, the right use of it brought blessings.

The object was not poverty on the part of the owner of wealth, by any means. The object was the Christian use of wealth to aid those in need who could not be otherwise helped.

From Ambrose had come down the words, "Feed them that are dying of starvation, else shall you be held their murderer."

"Almsgiving" was a command in respect to those in extreme necessity and where the necessity was not extreme it was simply a counsel.

St. Basil said: "If you admit that God gave these temporal goods to you, is God unjust in thus unequally distributing His favors? Why should you abound, and another be forced to beg, unless it is intended thereby that you should merit by your generosity, and he by his patience? *For it is the bread of the starving that you cling to; it is the clothes of the naked that hang locked in your wardrobe; it is the shoes of the barefooted that are ranged in your room; it is the silver of the needy that you hoard.* For you are injuring whoever is in want."

Ambrose repeats the same thought.

Land Regulated Status Under Feudalism

Feudalism was the law of the Middle Ages. The individual found his place in the legal, economic and social structure of that day principally by the place he held with relationship to the land.

Under feudalism, a man held his property with no land tax. Real property descended to the eldest son under the law of primogeniture. Consequently private property, at least in land, was fixed in the personal possession of its owner. Generally, it could not be disposed of as long as the family line continued. The owner could give up all property if, for example, he entered a monastery. In the monastery he would find the reverse of the rule of ownership for the goods were held in common and the use was private. Outside that monastery wall, the mediaevalist found private property firmly established as an institution. The use of property was common to the brotherhood of Christian folk especially those in dire necessity.

It was considered an act, not of charity but of justice, to share with the needy that which was superfluous. For the mediaevalist, it was not a loan but it was a debt due the poor.

St. Jerome is quoted as saying, "If thou hast more than is necessary for thy food and clothing, give that away, and consider that in thus acting thou art but paying a debt."

The mediaevalist followed Albertus Magnus, for example, who taught: "For a man to give out of his superfluities is a mere act of justice, because he is rather the steward of them for the poor than the owner."

And again we quote St. Ambrose, "Whatever a man possesses above what is necessary for his sufficient comfort, he holds by violence."

Rich Only Trustees of Accumulated Wealth

The conclusion of the distinguished Father Jarrett and every other student of the subject is the same.

The rich, under mediaeval philosophy, were heavily burdened with their wealth. If they were supplied with an abundance of this world's good they could hold it in private ownership but they could not monopolize its use.

They were only the trustees of the poor.

The poor man in his extreme necessity when denied the admittedly superfluous wealth of the rich could take that wealth. This was not theft. The wealthy man under his trusteeship was bound in conscience to distribute the surplus to the poor in their necessity.

In all the categories between the extremely wealthy and the man of moderate means there rested the burden of "almsgiving" proportioned to the means of the giver and to the necessities of the poor.

Between the position of the starving man and one who wanted merely to better his station in life, came the claim on the wealthy for assistance. The validity of that claim decreased from extreme necessity to the mere improvement of opportunity.

MONEY

Facts You Should Know

IN OUR last article we pointed out that the Federal Reserve Banks are not owned by the Government, but are private stock corporations owned entirely by other private corporations known as member banks.

The Federal Reserve Banking System issues what is known as *Federal Reserve Notes.* These are privately-issued $5, $10, $20 bills which you carry in your billfold, and constitute practically all of the currency in use.

The very word "Note" means a promise; the Federal Reserve Notes **are promises to pay money.** National Bank Notes were also promises to pay money. Very seldom do we see any money marked honestly "Money," or so many dollars. The whole tricky system is built upon *promises,* and the *lending of promises.* This has resulted in the incredible situation in which the lender *owes.* Is it any wonder that such a contradictory system has been protected with a smoke screen of faked mystery?

Member banks obtain Federal Reserve Notes from their Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks obtain Federal Reserve Notes by sending to the United States Treasury Government Bonds to the face value of the number of $5, $10, etc. bills desired. The United States Treasury places the Government Bonds in sealed containers on which is labeled the name of the bank from which the bonds come. The bank receives from the Bureau of Engraving the Federal Reserve Notes to the full face value of the bonds sent to the United States Treasury. The local banks lend these Federal Reserve Notes to their customers as currency.

While these Federal Reserve Notes are in circulation, the bank which pledged the bonds, collects the interest coupons from the bonds sent to the United States Treasury as collateral for the Federal Reserve Notes! They collect interest on the bonds deposited with the United States Treasury, but *they pay no interest on the currency they receive from the United States Treasury.*

The inscription used on a Federal Reserve Note, namely: "The United States of America will pay to the bearer $5 on demand," is intended to mislead the public into the belief that the United States Government originated the note. The very fact that such a statement appears on a currency bill is a bald admission that the power to issue money belongs only to the U. S. Government.

No wonder Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., said in his book, *"Why Is Your Country at War?":*

"We have not only been deceived, but ***we have been charged and made to pay the whole cost of maintaining the system with which they have done the deceiving*** . . . No one with an ounce of brains, unless filled with injustice, or a mere hireling, will defend such a practice."

Finally, to cap the climax, the Federal Reserve Banks pay no taxes on any of these amazingly profitable business transactions, although they are private corporations like Ford Motor, United States Steel and the New York Central Railroad Company. The only tax they pay is the insignificant real estate tax, which is completely off-set by the palatial vault built at Fort Knox, Kentucky, by the Federal Government to house the privately controlled gold held by our Government for these private-owned Federal Reserve Banks.

Question: **How do Federal Reserve Banks obtain Federal Reserve Notes, which is used as currency in the United States?**

Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views exressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Investigations

To the Editor:

I read in the columns of the daily press of organizations petitioning for an investigation of Father Coughlin.

That is good, for no doubt much of an enlightening character will be revealed much to the dissatisfaction and consternation of the petitioners. As for myself, I have no fears of the outcome from an investigation of our leader.

Would that someone had the courage to petition for the investigation of those groups which are clamoring for the blood of Father Coughlin!

Now these groups are trying to connect him with a purported seditious movement in New York. Again I declare my confidence. Why not investigate and prosecute the corrupt manipulators of our national credit and currency?

Why not investigate the money changers?

Why not investigate the insidious propaganda agencies that are drawing us into war?

Why not investigate the real causes of unemployment?

Any one of the above constitutes a seditious act or potentially so. If Father Coughlin is to be investigated, then why not the others?

—Willis E. Cummings

Flint, Mich.

God Is the Judge

To the Editor:

We can understand the criticism that Father Coughlin receives when we realize that his voice is a torch, smoking out the rats from their holes.

When Jesus Christ was on this earth, He was betrayed by one of His own and condemned by those who wanted to still His voice, while the murderer was given his freedom.

Father Coughlin is accomplishing what he knows is right and he cares not how he is judged or by whom, for he knows that his only Judge is his God.

—Lover of God and Country

Woburn, Mass.

Hard to Get True Picture

To the Editor:

Referring to page 16 of your issue of February 5th, "Polish People Victims of anti-Nazi Propaganda," I believe both the letter writers and Stanley Brya may be right. It is difficult to doubt the torture stories when so reliable a witness as Cardinal Hlond sends to the Vatican such a heart-rending report, and it is hard to doubt the reliability of your own senses if you have seen the films the ladies mention.

Poland's slaughter pen of humans is long and there is more than enough room for both occurrences without either knowing about the other.

There is plenty of room for both things to happen, but believe me, anyone trying to rule Germany would soon learn that keeping Communism down over there is no joke. I believe that many wearing Nazi uniforms commit all sorts of approved communistic devilment for which Hitler is to blame.

You will notice that those who go to Germany and investigate don't do any damning of Hitler when they get back. Perhaps if we could get a true, comprehensive view of what Germany is up against, we might not say so much.

—H. E. A.

San Antonio, Texas

Cole in Temple

To the Editor:

Recently the Rev. Walton E. Cole occupied the pulpit of the Collingwood Avenue Temple, Cleveland, in place of Rabbi Leon I. Feuer.

To my mind, he was right where he belonged.

Isn't it clear why he has put on such a vigorous campaign against Father Coughlin? "His master's voice" called him in more ways than one!

—F. L. M.

Toledo, Ohio

The Christian Front

To the Editor:

If the members of a certain branch of the Christian Front in New York City are found guilty of sedition, undoubtedly that part of the American press which sympathizes with Communism will hurl a vicious campaign of calumny at the entire Christian Front in an endeavor to discredit it in the public eye.

Should this come to pass, let it not be a cause of dismay. Rather, let it be an impetus to further carry on the work. Continue advocating a true Christian Front based on the principles of Christ. Continue supporting an organization which opposes the red type of atheistic materialism which seeks to pervert and obliterate every vestige of Christian culture left in the country.

A Christian Front is absolutely necessary!

—G. J.

New Bedford, Mass.

Reds' Sacred Duty

To the Editor:

The other day the *New York American* quoted the President in addressing the American Youth Congress as follows: "As Americans you have a right to call yourselves Communists, but as Americans you have not only a right but a sacred duty to confine your advocacy of changes in law to methods prescribed by the Constitution of the United States."

Communists are pledged to and in every case in Europe have destroyed churches and all forms of worship. How could anyone in his right mind appeal to them to exercise a "sacred" duty?

—B. G.

Laurelton, N. Y.

Trend to War

To the Editor:

Raymond Clapper, valiant defender of the innocents in the American League for Peace and Democracy, and left-wing columnist for the Scripps-Howard newspapers served some inside stuff to the Philomath Club in San Francisco the other day.

Stressing that his words were "opinions," not "predictions," nevertheless, because of his ardent pumping for Roosevelt, they show which way the "East wind" is blowing. He said, "The strongest Democratic team will be Hull and Wheeler; Republicans, Vandenberg and Dewey. Nobody can predict what will happen when the real showdown comes. *One vocal group will insist we must give real help to England, possibly patrol and convoy assistance.* It will depend on whether or not it looks like England will be smashed. Anyhow, our neutrality will be the big issue of the campaign."

It should not be difficut, in view of Clapper's leanings, to guess that Roosevelt and the New Dealers intend to get into the war if they can bunco the American people once again.

Wheeler, of course, might be all right, but Hull, Roosevelt, Jackson, or any of that bunch on the ticket and the Democratic Party, is due for a smashing defeat.

Is there not some way that these Social-Democrats can be induced to retire from the ranks of both parties and leave the party machinery in American hands?

Just how long do we have to put up with un-Americanism?

—Mary E. Loftus

St. Helena, Calif.

Peril of Partyism

To the Editor:

I note the following in Daniel Webster's speech on "Civil Service":

"And in my opinion, sir, this principle of claiming monopoly of office by the right of conquest, unless the public shall effectually rebuke and restrain it, will effectually change the character of our Government. It elevates party above country; it forgets the common weal in the pursuit of personal emolument; it tends to form, it does form, we see that it has formed, a political combination united by no common principles or opinions among its members, either upon the powers of the Government or the true policy of the country, but held together simply as an association, *under the charm of a popular head*, seeking to maintain possession of the Government by a vigorous exercise of its patronage, and for this purpose agitating and alarming and distressing social life by the exercise of a tyrannical party proscription. Sir, if this course of things cannot be checked, good men will grow tired of the exercise of political privileges. They will see that such elections are but a mere selfish contest for office, and they will abandon the Government to the scramble of the bold, the daring and the desperate."

—M. A. McCullough

San Francisco, Calif.

A Gun Collection

To the Editor:

I am a World War veteran and spent about nineteen months in France. I do not belong to any rifle club or gun club, but I must confess that if the F.B.I. raided my home they would find a sum total of ammunition, guns, rifles, etc., equal to the entire collection seized in New York recently. Furthermore, my collection is much more useful as all are in good working order.

—C. D. M.

Dayton, Ohio

If We Have All the Gold

To the Editor:

The concentration of gold in the United States has unusual world-wide significance.

Since January 31, 1934, Uncle Sam's gold stock increased from $4-billion to $18-billion, or three-quarters of the world's monetary gold. Three and a quarter billion dollars has been added the past year.

At this rate, in two years, Uncle Sam will have acquired the entire world's stock of monetary gold.

When the gold stocks of England, France and Finland are depleted by purchasing war material, they also, like Germany, Italy, Spain and Russia will be forced to demonetize gold.

The world will be off the "gold standard" and the apple cart of the international bankers will be upset. Uncle Sam will be holding the bag of $25-billion in useless gold.

But in return, Uncle Sam will have freed the peoples of the earth from the economic slavery of the gold standard, and this would indeed be a great service to mankind.

—S. O. Sanderson

Rochester, Minn.

P.S.—I venture to predict that in 10 years gold will be worth no more than $35.00 a *pound*.

Christians in Germany

To the Editor:

In an article, *"The Swastika and the Cross,"* printed in Social Justice of January 15th, Rev. Jos. Heidt writes: "The Church in Germany is back in catacombs. Or if you prefer, in the sacristy."

This is a greatly exaggerated statement, misleading people who know Germany only through our press. Germany is a Christian nation and would not stand for Christianity in catacombs. Every church, Catholic or Protestant, is open *and every priest is paid by the Government to preach the word of Christ in church and school.*

In the United States, the priests have to try bingo games and every sort of social entertainment to make their living. For the Germans, the Swastika is their national banner that led them out of their economic misery. *They never* sacrificed the *Cross and nobody asked them to do it.* Maybe some of their party leaders are atheists, but their government is still Christian and will be forever.

Christianity is much more at stake in this country, and it is here where our priests should be concerned about it and fight for it.

—A. K.

Queens, N. Y.

Christian Mission of Reform Always Annoying to Somebody

To the Editor:

I am sending you a letter which the *Bureau County Republican* of Princeton, Illinois, was kind enough to print on its page "The Voice of People."

I thought perhaps it may be a little encouragement to you and Father Coughlin to know that there are a few of us back here in the sticks that are doing their damnedest to help.

"After the Dies Committee, most of whom are Democrats, have found so much subversive activity, finding many hundreds of office holders as members of Communistic-controlled organizations, even the man who is credited with writing the A.A.A., it seems strange that the President of the nation should want to discourage any further action by this committee of Congressmen. The Federal Bureau of Investigation also refuses to aid the Committee, as well as the attorney general.

"But the F.B.I. swooped down upon 17 young men in Brooklyn and took from their homes relics from the Battle of Manila and a sword from the field of Gettysburg, where other members of their families had fought for this nation. Certain newspapers and a few Congressmen who have been continually opposed to the Dies Committee instantly stated that these men were aided and abetted by Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. These boys were placed under $50,000 bond while Earl Browder, who is an admitted law breaker and who is openly in favor of establishing a Russian system here, was only bonded at $7,500.

"I wonder what connection it is that Coughlin, in following in the footsteps of our Master in trying to drive the money changers from the temple at Washington, like Christ did at Jerusalem, had with the F.B.I. raiding the private homes of these Catholic boys at Brooklyn. Mr. Roosevelt stood in the rain on the Capitol steps on March 4, 1933, and solemnly pledged to drive them out, but *instead we find them deeper entrenched than they were under Herbert Hoover.*

"The writer happens to own a .410 ga. shotgun that we use to kill rats (the animal variety), so perhaps some Communistic-minded individual, or the Attorney-General, ought to get after me for having an arsenal under the charge of overthrowing the Government because, if trying to rid this nation of the New Deal is treason, I certainly am guilty, and if this is treason, then make the most of it.

"Earl Browder, Secretary Ickes, Madame Perkins, and a farm organization are also among those who are opposed to continuing the Dies Committee, and Congressman Sabath of Illinois even accused the American Legion of being misled because the Legion wanted the Reds investigated, so it is about time somebody got interested.

"Religion, as I see it, means: *'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all things will be added unto you.'* This, to me, applies to our political government, and if it does not, then of what service is the church? We, all of us, are responsible for the kind of government that we have, and for some one to say that the church should not meddle in politics, it means he wants a dead church.

"Christianity, as I see it, if we are to pay any attention to its precepts, says: *'Thy will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven.'* Too many Christians seem to be only interested in a life hereafter, and they seem to forget that it should be done on earth as it is in heaven. Father Coughlin and others know that a troublesome foe has to be silenced, and, of course, if we are going to have a heaven here on earth, we will have to take political action and stop many things, like throwing back God's gift to man, like we are doing with our A.A.A., when so many of His children are hungry and cold.

"But if you undertake this Christian mission you begin to get troublesome to the grafter and racketeer, and you may find it will cost you your job. You may find that all the crimes against Democracy are not committed in Germany. You may even be offered a bribe to remain silent, and if that does not work, more stringent measures will be used. That is the method Hitler used in Germany, but, did you expect to find it done in our own homes? Well, it is.

"'Whatsoever you shall do unto the least of these, my brethren, you do it even unto Me.' The United States Department of Agriculture says we do not have, by half, enough cows to give our citizens what milk they need, and we store our corn in those white monuments of ignorance around our elevators instead of feeding more cows."

—A. H. Booth.

Princeton, Ill.

Destroy Germany! Is British Demand

Implacable Stand of War Minister's Talk Postpones Peace Hope

LONDON, ENGLAND—The "war aims" as well as the "peace aims" of the present government of Great Britain were effectually set forth by England's new Minister of War Oliver Stanley in his first full-dress speech, delivered since he assumed the post relinquished by the resignation of Leslie Hore-Belisha.

According to Lord Stanley, the purpose of the Allies is nothing less than the complete demolition of the present German Reich. Of course, the British statesman-businessman did not put the statement quite so crudely; but he put it so clearly that the world could understand that the Allies will not consider themselves victorious until they have annihilated the Reich and completed its destruction begun in the World War and continued in the post-war treaties.

Stanley spoke the opinion of those British statesmen who believe that the Allies should have destroyed Germany in the World War and that because the Allies did not, they made the colossal mistake of begetting Naziism and of laying the foundations for the Third German Reich.

Stanley insisted that the war must continue until Germany has been so thoroughly vanquished that she will "never again" be able to resume her aggressive and ambitious military policies. As these policies have been quite consistently directed toward the creation of an empire, through armed action, the conclusion is obvious.

Talk Aimed to Stymie German Peace Bid

It is evident that Lord Stanley was attempting to stymie any peace overtures to be made by Hitler or by a neutral intermediary which would guarantee the existence of the Reich with its territories acquired by aggression. At the time Stanley spoke, it was known that Germany was willing to talk peace, but only on its own terms and provisions. It was proposed that Germany would conclude a just and honorable peace on the following provisions:

(1) Germany must be permitted to keep that Polish territory which was formerly German including the cities of Danzig and Gydnia; but Germany was willing to re-establish an independent and sovereign Poland from the remaining territory. Of course, Germany made no provision for the vast territory acquired by Russia in its concerted drive on Poland.

(2) Germany was insistent upon retaining the Sudetenland; but agreed to set up an independent Czeckia alongside of a puppetized Slovakia.

(3) Germany agreed to permit a plebiscite in Austria—which plebiscite would be regulated by a joint British, French and German commission. However, Germany did not agree to withdraw regular army troops, the storm troopers, and the S.S. Guard and disestablish its protectorate government over Austria until arrangements were made for the plebiscite.

(4) Germany demanded to be permitted to retain the reclaimed Rhineland, Saar Valley and remilitarized Heligoland. Within a short time it is expected that either Germany herself, or a friendly neutral, will make these proposals as the basis of a just and honorable peace.

However, Lord Stanley, without knowing the precise proposals of the peace plan, **demanded that Germany be entirely destroyed.** The British have invented an elaborate plan of dividing southern and northern Germany to set up governments of Prussia and Bavaria. At the present juncture in planning, Bavaria and Austria would form one nation.

Thus, the Prime Minister's vague promises about a future "Utopia" for Europe to be found in a "federation of states" take on meaning. The French idea of the just and honorable peace which is to follow the present war wins official approbation from one of the highest ranking members of the Chamberlain cabinet: *Germania delenda est*—Germany must be destroyed!

As tempers rise and hatred increases, the total destruction of Germany may seem reasonable enough as the purpose of the present war. But where does such an unjust, dishonorable, vengeful proposition leave the advocates of a just and honorable peace to be achieved by a federation of states and equitable sharing of resources? History records that the same base human motives working in the post World War peace treaties engendered the present war.

American Labor Party Split Between Rival Red Factions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Labor Party, which is no more American than a ration card, is living proof that atheistic, radical political parties can offer the laboring classes of this country nothing but catchwords and confusion.

Still torn between two factions—the Dubinsky-Hillman-Rose ruling clique and the Communist outsiders—the party has failed utterly to advocate an annual living wage for workers or procure any other of the economic reforms so desperately needed if this nation is to survive.

Last week, the American Labor Party showed further evidence of weakness and disillusion when Charles Belous, former New York City Councilman and secretary of the party's Communist group, charged that Reds in the party had tried to make him justify Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler, in spite of his "deep-felt sympathy for Poland and Finland."

"The present leadership of the American Labor Party," Mr. Belous said — announcing his resignation from the reorganizing committee which is battling Dubinsky's satellites—"is running a political party like a labor boss would run his shop."

The Committee to Reorganize the American Labor Party, he added "is run pretty much by the crowd that follows the Communist Party."

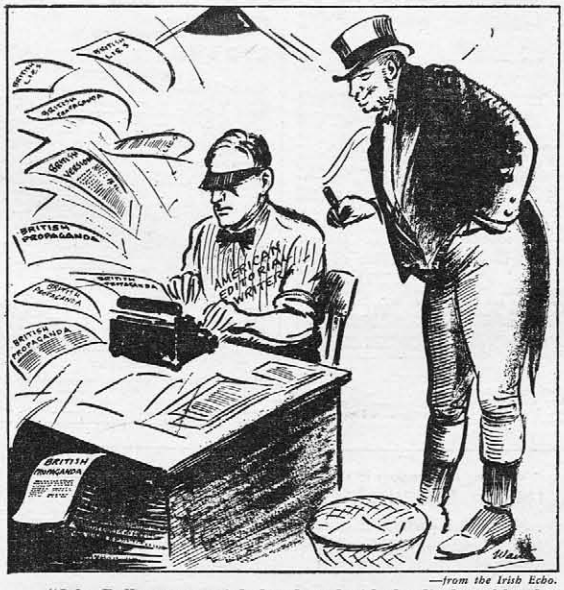
Trotzkyites Fight to Oust Reds

At present, the David Dubinsky-Sidney Hillman ruling group is trying to throw the Communists out of the Labor Party in order to make the party safe for those who swear loyalty to Leon Trotzky of Mexico.

Before the Nazi-Soviet pact, the Russian Reds had been able to use the A.L.P. as a Communist Front organization. But when Hitler joined Stalin, the Trotzkyite faction, which commands a larger racial solidarity, gained the upper hand.

Meanwhile, as the fight over foreign and other issues unrelated to American problems continues within the party ranks, more than a million New Yorkers, which the Labor Party was supposed to help, are still living in filthy tenements on relief handouts.

"Attaboy!"



—from the Irish Echo.

"John Bull must certainly be pleased with the display of loyalty to the king that is being displayed by the editorial writers and newspaper men in general in America," observes the *Irish Echo* in presenting the above cartoon. "Attaboy!" says John Bull, "you're doing fine. Have a cigar."

13 Free on Bail, Tell of Life in Federal Detention

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After nearly a month in jail, 13 of the 17 young men accused of plotting to overthrow the Government were breathing the welcome air of freedom last week, having been set at large on bonds ranging from $5,000 to $10,000.

The majority of the men out on bail stated that they had been fairly well treated by prison guards in the Federal House of Detention, but two defendants, John Cassidy and John Viebrock, had a different story to tell.

Cassidy and Viebrock, together with William Bishop, who is still imprisoned, were kept in what is termed "maximum detention" for three of the four weeks they were detained.

The first night he was arrested, Cassidy stated, he was questioned by G-men from 11:30 Saturday night to 12:30 Sunday noon! After this harrowing experience he spent his first night in the Federal House of Detention in a small hospital cell with four other persons, *two of whom were Chinese convicts suffering from venereal disease.*

During all this time, Cassidy said, he saw the sun only three times, once for fifteen minutes and two other times for a half-hour when he was permitted to take a little exercise on the roof.

The trial of the young men has tentatively set for March 6.

Call Off Case on Recruiters

(Continued from Page 3)

nection with this group, complains of unusual treatment," the Wisconsin newspaper continues.

"It is said his door was forced at 4 o'clock in the morning and that he was immediately handcuffed as though he were a dangerous man. We see no necessity for such 4 a.m. melodrama, if the arrest took place in this manner. Why arrest a man at 4 a.m. who can be found any time during the day? And why handcuff him when his record, or the offense charged, for that matter, contains no intimation of a violent element?

"Is it that Chief Hoover and his men want to create a wartime hysteria in this country? Or is it just a tendency to dramatize all arrests, as the Italian government once dramatized an affair when it built an iron cage in court to contain men on trial for being Sicilian 'blackhanders?' Such things may, and do, get by in Europe, but they are sure to create a painful impression in this country."

This account of America's "Scotland Yard" in action will remind some of the F.B.I. crackdown on the New York homes of 17 young men, more than a month ago. Several of them are just this week at liberty on reduced bail, after being held for many days under bond of $50,000 each. They, too, were rounded up at night, handcuffed and separated from all communication with friends, while questioned for hours about New York aid to the Irish Republican Army, and other allegedly "subversive" matters.

Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge was not in New York for the arraignment of the 17 young men on sedition charges. He addressed a Detroit audience under auspices of the Leftist "Civil Rights Federation." In his speech, Mr. ("Oh, Johhnie!") Rogge called himself *"a liberal like yourselves,"* and said:

"Anybody who tells you that the Department of Justice doesn't make mistakes is crazy or a liar!"

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Stations

At the request of many persons interested in the Sunday broadcasts of Father Coughlin, renewed recently for another year, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reprints the list of stations over which the talks may be heard at 4 p.m. (E.S.T.), unless otherwise indicated.

ALBANY, N. Y.—WABY	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WCAO	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.,—WBAL	8-9
BRIDGETON, N. J.—WSNJ	4-5
BUFFALO, N. Y.—WGR	4-5
CINCINNATI, O.—WCKY	4-5
CLEVELAND, O.—WGAR	4-5
DES MOINES, IA.—WHO	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJR	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJBK	7-8
ERIE, PA.—WLEU	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WHBY	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WTAQ	7-8
HAGERSTOWN, MD.—WJEJ	4-5
HAMMOND, IND.—WHIP	4-5
HARRISBURG, PA.—WKBO	8-9
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—WIBC	4-5
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—WKZO	4-5
LAWRENCE, KAS.—WREN	9-10
MADISON, WIS.—WIBA	4-5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—KSTP	4-5
NEW ALBANY, IND.—WGRC	9:15-10:15
NEWARK, N. J.—WHBI	4-5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—WTEL Monday	7-8
PITTSBURGH, PA.—WJAS	4-5
READING, PA.—WRAW	4-5
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WSAY	4-5
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—KFEQ	4-5
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WEW	4-5
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—WBAX	4-5
WORCESTER, MASS.—WORC.	4-5
WOODSIDE, N. Y.—WWRL	9-10
AUGUSTA, ME.—WRDO	4-5
BANGOR, ME.—WLBZ	4-5
BOSTON, MASS.—WAAB	4-5
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—WICC	8-9
FALL RIVER, MASS.—WSAR	4-5
GREENFIELD, MASS.—WHAI	4-5
HARTFORD, CONN.—WTHT	4-5
LACONIA, N. H.—WLNH	4-5
LEWISTON, ME.—WCOU	4-5
MANCHESTER, N. H.—WFEA	4-5
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—WNBH	4-5
NEW LONDON, CONN.—WNLC	4-5
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—WBRK	4-5
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—WEAN	8-9
WATERBURY, CONN.—WATR	4-5

New Deal Ups Payrolls

(Continued from Page 5)

After one month of "reorganization economy," the number had increased to 932,953 employes, and $141,670,976 in salaries. November 1, the number had risen to 937,357 employes and salaries of $142,065,340.

In other words, passage of *Reorganization Act*—despite Mr. Roosevelt's lush promises of economy—merely served to accent the rising tide of administrative expense, a tide that has risen constantly since Mr. Roosevelt first took office.

Punishment for Those Who Opposed Reorganization

Mr. Roosevelt's administration has added employes to the Government service at the rate of 60,000 a year. Under seven years of the New Deal more than 420,000 employes have been added. This represents a bureaucratic crescendo that cannot be diminished, even by the "sweeping administrative economies" of a *"Reorganization Act."*

Pertinent, also, in this discussion of economy that failed to economize, is a recollection of the bitter fight waged against those who opposed the first *Reorganization Act* of 1938. That Act, an "escalator to dictatorship" for President Roosevelt, was spiked by a Congress that heeded the wishes of its people.

The second *Reorganization Bill*, that of last year, was shorn of the disagreeable dictatorial features that marked the first. It was passed *solely* because it promised economy.

Events have now proven that, like so much other New Deal legislation, it ought never have been passed at all.

Developments of War In Europe

(Continued from Page 9)

brought down to the Mediterranean, there is no saying what Italy might do. If she became hostile, her submarine fleet would make it very difficult to supply the Turks (let alone Weygand's army). Alternatively, she would be in a strong position to exact terms from the Allies in return for continued neutrality.

In any case it should be noted that a German invasion of Roumania will not come about, as Allied propaganda will no doubt, in this event, try to impress on neutral opinion, owing to wanton and imperialistic ambitions on the part of Germany, but as a strictly military necessity dictated by the threat of the Allies against Baku. When victory or defeat are at stake, it may be taken as axiomatic that neither side will stop at anything. The rights of neutrals will count for nothing. This is as true for the Allies as it is for Germany.

The possibilities of the situation are by no means exhausted by the plans which I have enlisted. All kinds of developments may also occur in the northern sector—the Baltic. There is also the great enigma of the future of Russia herself. Will Soviet Russia's defeat at the hands of Finland lead next year to the overthrow of Stalin? Such a possibility is not a probability, but it is not to be excluded. The army might well turn against Moscow and set up a military dictatorship in the place of the present regime.

Germany in such an event would then have fresh fish to fry. She might no longer be able to rely on Russian economic aid and she would have to take steps to insure her supplies from the East in other ways—by the invasion of the Ukraine, for example.

One thing, however, may be regarded as practically certain: Unless there comes soon a negotiated peace, it is most unlikely that the war will continue indefinitely in its actual static stage. Developments of a more or less dramatic kind are sure to occur and the foregoing represent some of the many possibilities.

The League of the Little Flower Requests you to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

DECEASED

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Elizabeth Gorman	Altadena
Mrs. Margaret Yale	Burbank
Lawrence Brockow	Glendale
Mrs. Carrie Davis	Glendale
John and William Fullerton	Glendale
Charles Gibson	Glendale
Mrs. Globensky	Glendale
Mrs. Carrie Hayes	Glendale
Fred Laubscher	Glendale
A. C. McKendry	Glendale
Ole H. Sundet	Glendale
Mr. J. J. Boyan	Los Angeles
Mrs. M. Dungan	Los Angeles
Carrie Hangel	Los Angeles
Mrs. Mary Sommer	Los Angeles

CONNECTICUT

Ann Kelly Erickson	Hartford
W. H. Grady	Willimantic

ILLINOIS

Agnes J. Pingsterhaus	Breese
Elizabeth Wanderski	Chicago

MARYLAND

Mrs. Frances T. Offutt	Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

George W. Maurer	Boston
Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy	Boston
Francis W. Corrigan	Jamaica Plain
John McGuigan	Lowell
Mrs. Israel Ouellette	Methuen
Patrick Fay	Peabody

MICHIGAN

Robert Rankico	Bad Axe
Casper Boehmer	Detroit
Mrs. Antoinette Feldmann	Detroit
Frederick Feldmann	Detroit
Mrs. John Pramstaller	Detroit
Geo. Prior	Midland
Mrs. Wilhelmina Vogel	Niles

MINNESOTA

James McCoy	Minneapolis
Sister Bertha	St. Cloud
Mrs. S. J. Gehrke	St. Paul
Mr. Ed. McGraw	St. Peter
John Friedrichs	Sauk Center

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Katherine Heckendorn	Jersey City

NEW YORK

Mr. Robuskie	Gloversville
Margaret C. Dooley	New York
Mr. Robuskie	Gloversville
Denis Duffes	New York
Thomas Herbert	New York
Joseph J. Kennedy	New York
Michael G. McCormick	New York
Wm. Kastner	Rochester
Mr. McCarthy	Rochester
Nellie M. Anderson	Syracuse
Ruth Sawner	Whitesboro

OHIO

Mr. D. B. Birubaum	Cincinnati
Joseph Byrne	Cincinnati
Mrs. Kate Land	Cincinnati
Harvey and William Hancock	Hamilton
William Berley	Oak Harbor
Christian and Marie Teeman	Oak Harbor
Cleo Leona and Christ Vogel, Sr.	Oak Harbor
Mrs. Marie Kendall	Piqua
John M. Condrin	Toledo
Mrs. Anna Gaffney	Toledo
Mr. Stephen Jogel	Toledo
Elizabeth E. Mara	Toledo

PENNSYLVANIA

Jennie and John Morris	Philadelphia
Mary Cecelia Stewart	Ridley Park
Mrs. Margaret Dowd	Upper Darby
Vincent T. O'Malley	Wilkinsburg

RHODE ISLAND

Mary Coniford	Pawtucket

TEXAS

Paul A. Noser	McAllen

WASHINGTON

Mr. W. F. Hogan	Wenatchee

WISCONSIN

Alice Jessup	Milwaukee
Henry Zahn	Waukesha
Mrs. R. E. McCarthy	Yuba

FOREIGN

Mrs. Mary Ann Martin	Veteran, Alberta, Can.
Thomas Lavin	Ireland
Mary Anne McDonald	Ireland
Martin Mulcahy	Ireland
Mary Scollard	Ireland

ILL

ARIZONA

Rev. P. Burke	Seligman

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. E. Flossman	Oakland

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Mae Johnston Mills	Bristol
Robert Whelan	Bristol
Mrs. James Long	Waterbury

ILLINOIS

Mr. Sylvester L. Bademier	Chicago
Mrs. Brett	Chicago
Sarah Hayes	Chicago
Anna Soukup	Chicago
Emily Bellinger	Maywood
Lillian Engle	Maywood
Mrs. May Johnson	Peoria

IOWA

Ed. F. Tuthill	Cedar Falls
Mr. Dan Lally	Dysart
Thomas Dowd	New Hampton

MAINE

Grace L. Stevens	Norridgewock

MARYLAND

Frances T. Offutt	Baltimore
Mrs. R. P. Noel	Parkton

MASSACHUSETTS

Christina Power	Boston
Mrs. M. Rose	Boston
Frank C. Park	Brookline
Nora A. Havey	Cambridge
Dr. Charles Joyce	Danvers
Mrs. John Whalen	Gloucester
Wm. Cahill	Lynn
Katherine Butler	Mattapan
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Power	New Bedford
Mrs. Melvin Forrest	North Quincy
Mr. Tauton	Norwood
Mrs. Harry Lyons	Quincy
Luke Hassett	Roxbury

MICHIGAN

Mr. E. De Bel	Allenton
D. F. Woolston	Clare
Mr. Eugene Stein	Detroit
Mary D. Trump	Detroit

MINNESOTA

Joseph Strumpf	Maple Lake
Mrs. Gladys Flittie	Minneapolis
Mr. Hennessey	Minneapolis
W. J. Reedy	Minneapolis
Sister Matthew	Minneapolis

MISSOURI

Marie D. Deister	Kansas City
Mrs. Mary E. Van Vranken	Kansas City
Fred Tucker Flittie	Perryville
Mrs. R. Pritchard	St. Louis
Mary C. Sasscer	St. Louis

NEBRASKA

G. J. Mauel	Lincoln

NEW JERSEY

Louis Griser	Jersey City
Wm. Heckendorn	Jersey City
Thomas McGovern	Jersey City
Mrs. Margaret Twoomey	Jersey City
Julia Roe	Paterson

NEW YORK

Andrew Degnan	Bronx
Thomas Donnelly	Brooklyn
Harry S. Madden.	Brooklyn
Mr. O'Brien	Brooklyn
Mary Rose Murphy	Buffalo
M. Owens	Corona, L. I.
Mrs. Joseph Groell	Ebenezer
Jacob Kneipp	Glendale, L. I.
Kate O'Reilly	Kings Park, L. I.
Peter Develder	Manchester
John P. O'Mahony	New York
Sara J. Walker	New York
Mary O'Neill	Watervliet

OHIO

Jos. Gerardot	Alliance
Wm. Holler	Alliance
John Francis Schmidt	Cincinnati
Mr. J. Corbuy	Cleveland
Mrs. David P. Thoenen	Cleveland
Alice Ann Larkins	Toledo
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas	Toledo
Etta Mae Ruse	Youngstown

PENNSYLVANIA

Sister M. Aquinas	Erie
Mrs. E. Hilscher	Philadelphia
Mrs. J. P. McCool	Philadelphia
Mary Moran	Philadelphia
Irma Quigley	Philadelphia
Thomas Brogan	Pittston
Mr. O'Connel	Rockledge
Mrs. Marie Recordt	Scranton
Mrs. Edward Harris	Taylor

RHODE ISLAND

Caroline Roderick	East Providence
Mrs. Sarah Murphy	Newport
John Finnegan	Pascoag
Mrs. Ethel G. Maher	Providence

TEXAS

Mrs. B. D. Kane	Fort Worth

WEST VIRGINIA

Margaret B. Long	Wheeling

WISCONSIN

Mrs. May Hilgers	Madison
Mrs. Mary Reminger	Milwaukee
Margaret Slaybaugh	Milwaukee
Joseph M. Yunkes	Racine
Andrew F. Zeidler	West Allis

FOREIGN

Wallace M. Sheehan	Dalhousie, N. B., Canada

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed ..... dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name .....

Street .....

City and State .....

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

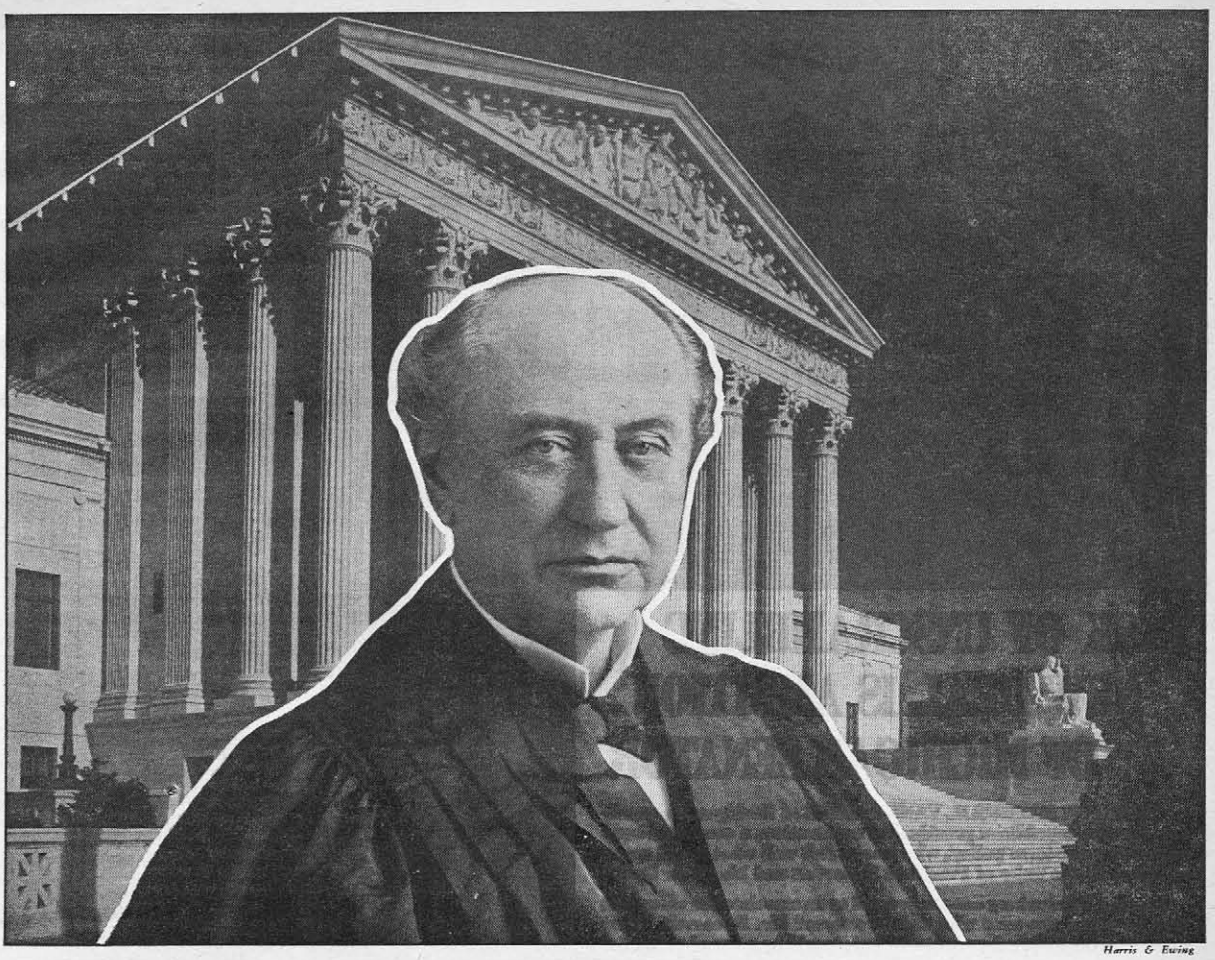
Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.



Harris & Ewing

A GREAT JURIST SPEAKS

The United States of America is a Christian nation!

Thus spoke Mr. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, highest judicial body in the land. Though not a holding of the entire court, the words of the eminent jurist were spoken during his comments on the case of Holy Trinity Church vs. United States, *143 United States Reports 457.*

What did Mr. Justice Brewer mean? Not that the majority of American citizens profess Christianity, for this is not a fact. More than seventy million persons in this country do not practice nor adhere to any form of religion.

America is Christian because it was conceived by Christians in a Christian spirit. Its founders intended that it should become an exemplar of Christian democracy for the edification of Mankind.

The Constitution of the United States is an intensely Christian document. Its purpose was to assure to individual citizens the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—within the orbit of just laws.

The precepts of Christ and His Church are guaranties of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, spiritual and material — within the orbit of the laws of God and nature.

The forces of anti-Christ would destroy Christianity in America and the Constitution at the same time. Both are protectors of liberty, and minions of anti-Christ cannot thrive in an atmosphere of human liberty.

Before Bolshevism can attain its hellish purpose of enslaving the human race, it must stamp out Christianity and all forms of government built upon Christian foundations.

The whole world recognizes Father Coughlin as its most articulate foe of Bolshevism and those who seek to promote it. Red promoters attest this fact by their unceasing efforts to smear to silence the Priest of Royal Oak. They are aided in their un-American campaign by misguided pseudo-Christians, blinded by the glitter of the Golden Calf.

Help Father Coughlin to keep America a Christian nation. Donate today to his Broadcasting Fund so that at least one voice may continue to hurl TRUTH into the teeth of those who would wipe out Christianity and the Constitution.

★ ★ ★

"The form of oath universally prevailing, concluding with an appeal to the Almighty; the custom of opening sessions of all deliberative bodies and most conventions with prayer; the prefatory words of all wills, "In the name of God, Amen;" the laws respecting the observance of the Sabbath with general cessation of all secular business and the closing of courts, legislatures and other similar public assemblies on that day; the churches and church organizations which abound in every city, town and hamlet; the multitude of charitable organizations existing everywhere under Christian auspices; the gigantic missionary associations, with general support, and aiming to establish Christian missions in every quarter of the globe. *These, and many other matters which might be noticed add a volume of unofficial declaration to the mass of organic utterances that this is a Christian nation."*

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before February 26 and on or before March 26.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

MR. VANDENBERG ISSUES HIS RECOVERY PROGRAM

TASK OF UNSCRAMBLING NEW DEAL IS AMBITION OF MICHIGAN SENATOR

SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG of Michigan is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, a candidate committed to a one-term policy, who knows full well what it will mean to follow in the wake of President Roosevelt and his "New Deal."

Senator Vandenberg once expressed to an associate the viewpoint that he pitied the man who should succeed Mr. Roosevelt. That man, Senator Vandenberg pointed out, would be a broad target for criticism from all sides—intensive, sniping, destructive criticism that might kill the spirit of a man willing and able, and yet sensitive.

Knowing all this, Senator Vandenberg nonetheless accepted the call of his party and placed himself at the mercy of the next Republican national convention. In his recent speech at St. Paul, Minnesota, he expressed dissatisfaction with the New Deal and issued his own program for recovery, neutrality and prosperity.

In broad terms, Senator Vandenberg condemned the waste, inefficiency and idle experimentation of the New Deal and charged it with stiffling private initiative and with concentrating power in the hands of the Federal Government.

On the positive side, Senator Vandenberg suggested retaining that part of the New Deal which represents social progress, and a gradual disintegration of the rest. He asked for decentralization in Federal Government and encouragement of private business in an effort to woo recovery.

Specifically, Senator Vandenberg objects to rash subsidization of agriculture; non-productive use of tax monies; deficit spending; excessive delegation of power to the President; the New Deal policy of buying gold from all nations at $35 an ounce.

Further, the Michigan Senator opposes "guinea pig" experimentation with farm legislation; and flirtation with the war abroad. He opposes the vast New Deal bureaucratic structure, Rooseveltian "hymns of hate" against business, and Government competition with private enterprise.

To offset these conditions he recommends: Promotion of agricultural prosperity as a first step toward general prosperity; tariffs written on a cost-of-production basis in the interest of labor, agriculture and industry; incentive, rather than deterrent, taxation; encouragement of new financing.

Senator Vandenberg asks immediate cessation of lending-spending, and a balanced budget as soon as feasible. He recommends "government of laws, not of men"; protection of the domestic market for farmers with amendment of the *Reciprocal Trade Acts*.

Specifically for labor and agriculture, the Michigan Senator recommends a lessening of industry-labor friction through *Wagner Act* amendment; "incentive payment" for growing scarce crops, rather than subsidies for curtailing bountiful crops.

Harris & Ewing

HON. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG
U.S. SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN

HIGHLIGHTS OF FATHER COUGHLIN'S BROADCAST
In This Enlarged Edition of 'Social Justice'